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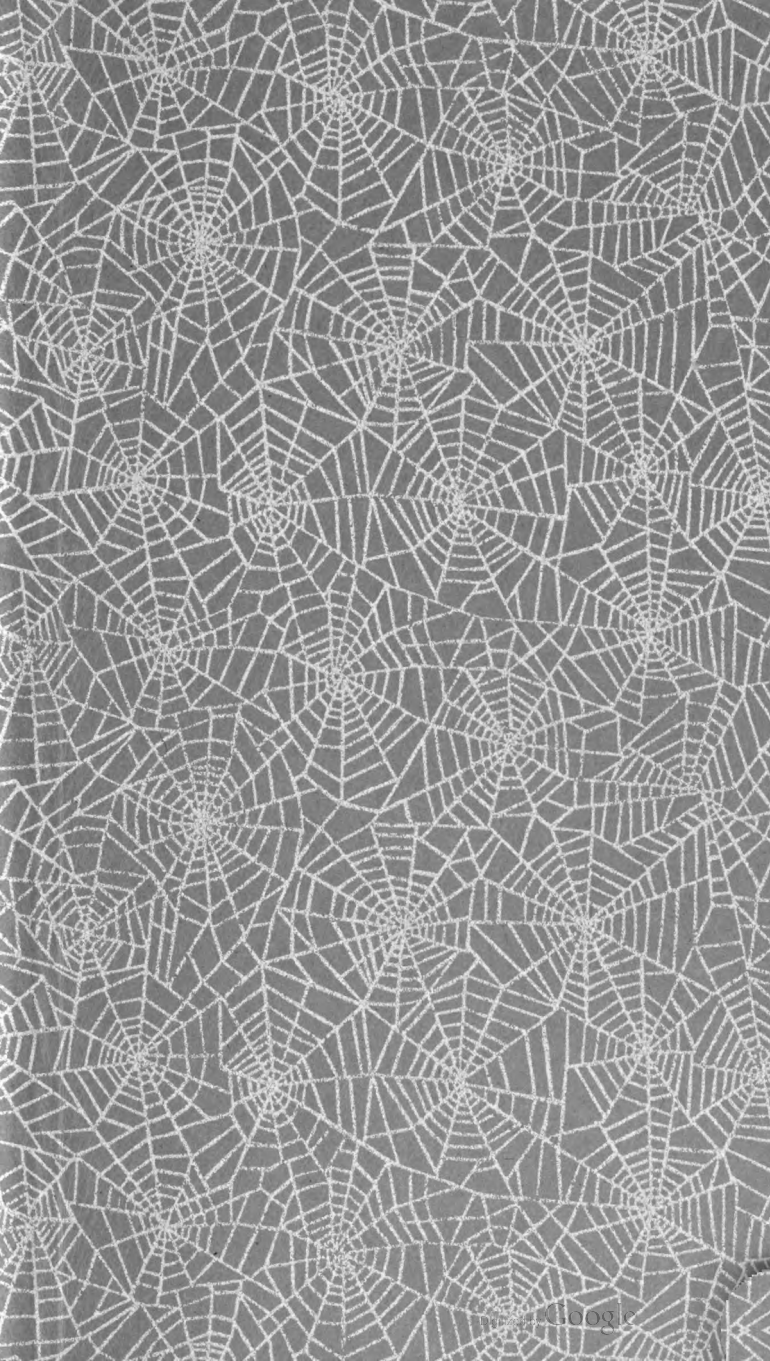
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James Hampton

James Hampton

ABBREVIATIONS & CONNEXIONS.*

α	αι	ιν	εν	α	ο
α	αλ	ω	ην	ς	οτ
α	αλλ	η	και	χ	οχ
α	αν	ητ	κατα	ο	ται
απο	απο	ηδ	μαρ	τ	ταυ
αι	αν	μθ	μεθ	τ	την
αδ	καρ	ει	μεν	τ	της
αε	γεν	μν	μεν	π	το
αζ	δε	μτ	μετα	τ	τον
αη	ει	μψ	μων	τς	του
αθ	ειπα	οζ	οιον	πλ	τω
αι	εν	ο	ου	τς	των
ακ	ελ	ωδα	παρα	ς	υ
αν	εν	ωει	περι	ψ	υι
αλ	εξ	ει	ρι	ω	υν
αμ	ευ	οθ	ρο	ωτ	υπερ
αμ	επι	ω	οθ	υς	υς
αμ	εφ	ωτ	οθαι	ω	ω
αμ	ερ	ω	οω	ωω	ωω

* This table may be of great use to the student in reading the early editions of Ancient authors.

Fifth Edition.

RUDIMENTS

OF THE

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W

GREEK LANGUAGE: _

ARRANGED FOR

The Students of Loyola College, Baltimore.

UPON THE BASIS OF WETTENHALL.



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PREFACE.

It is not intended by this publication to present a new Greek Grammar to the classical student ; after the elaborate volumes of Matthiae, Buttman, Kuhner, Gail, Burnouf, and other scholars of Germany and France, it would be altogether vain to expect any new discovery in that language. The most that we can do is to avail ourselves of their labours in order to smoothe the difficulties which are usually met in its study. The greatest of these we have learned from a long experience in teaching, is the large size of the grammars which are put in the student's hands when he commences. Excellent as these may be for the professor or more advanced scholar, they only tend to deter the beginner from approaching it. We trust that this will be obviated by the present compendium, in which we have endeavoured to comprise within as short a compass as possible all that is of absolute necessity to the learner. If it induce him to apply with more alacrity to study a language second to none in the literary beauties and treasures which it contains, our intentions will have been amply fulfilled.

THE LETTERS
OF
THE GREEK ALPHABET
ARE
TWENTY-FOUR IN NUMBER, viz:—

NAME.		FORM.		POWER.	
		Caps.	Sm. Let.	In sound.	In number.
Alpha	* <i>Αλφα</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>a</i>	a	1
Beta	<i>Βητα</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>β β</i>	b	2
Gamma	<i>Γάμμα</i>	<i>Γ</i>	<i>γ</i>	g hard	3
Delta	<i>Δέλτα</i>	<i>Δ</i>	<i>δ</i>	d	4
Epsilon	* <i>Εψιλον</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>ε</i>	e short	5*
Zeta	<i>Ζητα</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>ζ</i>	z	7
Eta	* <i>Ητα</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>η</i>	e long	8
Theta	<i>Θητα</i>	<i>Θ</i>	<i>θ θ</i>	th	9
Iota	* <i>Ιωτα</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>ι</i>	i	10
Kappa	<i>Κάππα</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>κ</i>	k	20
Lambda	<i>Λάμβδα</i>	<i>Λ</i>	<i>λ</i>	l	30
Mu	<i>Μυ</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>μ</i>	m	40
Nu	<i>Νυ</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>ν</i>	n	50
Xi	<i>Ξι</i>	<i>Ξ</i>	<i>ξ</i>	x	60
Omicron	* <i>Ομικρον</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>ο</i>	o short	70
Pi	<i>Πι</i>	<i>Π</i>	<i>π</i>	p	80
Rho	* <i>Ρω</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>ρ</i>	r	100
Sigma	<i>Σίγμα</i>	<i>Σ</i>	<i>σ ζ final</i>	s	200
Tau	<i>Ταυ</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>τ</i>	t	300
Upsilon	* <i>Υψιλον</i>	<i>Υ</i>	<i>υ</i>	u	400
Phi	<i>Φι</i>	<i>Φ</i>	<i>φ</i>	ph	500
Chi	<i>Χι</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>χ</i>	ch	600
Psi	<i>Ψι</i>	<i>Ψ</i>	<i>ψ</i>	ps	700
Omëga	* <i>Ωμέγα</i>	<i>Ω</i>	<i>ω</i>	o long	800

* c 6.

1*

5

The letters are divided into Vowels and Consonants.

There are seven Vowels; two long, η , ω —two short, ϵ , $ο$ —three doubtful, α , ι , υ .

From Vowels are formed Diphthongs: of these there are twelve; six proper, $\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\upsilon$, $\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\upsilon$, $ο\iota$, $ο\upsilon$; and six improper, $\eta\upsilon$, $\upsilon\iota$, $\omega\upsilon$, $\alpha\eta$, $\eta\omega$, $\epsilon\omega$, being subscribed.

Of Breathing.

The Breathing is of two kinds, smooth (') and rough (').

1. Every Vowel or Diphthong at the beginning of a word, is marked with either a smooth or rough Breathing: as, $\delta\acute{\rho}ος$, a mountain; $\delta\grave{\rho}ος$, a boundary. γ is always marked with a rough, as $\acute{\upsilon}\pi\grave{\alpha}$, under: so also the semi-vowel ρ ; but if it be doubled in the middle, the first is marked with a smooth, and the second with a rough Breathing, as $\epsilon\acute{\rho}\rho\epsilon\upsilon\eta$.

Of Accents.

There are three Accents: the Grave ('), falling on the last syllable only; the Acute ('), on any of the last three; the Circumflex (~), on the last, or last but one.

The Grave is understood on every syllable where there is no accent, and is therefore called the Syllabic tone.

The Apostrophe shews, that α , ϵ , ι , $ο$, $\alpha\iota$, or $ο\iota$, is cut off on account of a Vowel or Diphthong following any of them at the end of a word: as $\kappa\alpha\tau'$ $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$, for $\kappa\alpha\tau\grave{\alpha}$ $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$; $\alpha\lambda\lambda'$ $\epsilon\gamma\acute{\omega}$, for $\alpha\lambda\lambda\grave{\alpha}$ $\epsilon\gamma\acute{\omega}$.

A word, accented on the last syllable, is called *Oxytone*.

A word not accented on the last syllable, is called *Barytone*.

Of Consonants.

There are seventeen Consonants, which are divided into Semi-vowels and Mutes.

The Semi-vowels are divided into double letters, ζ , ξ , ψ ; and liquids, λ , μ , ν , ρ ; ς is an independent letter.

The Mutes are nine :

3 smooth.....	π	κ	τ
3 middle	β	γ	δ
3 aspirates.....	φ	χ	θ

A smooth Mute is changed into its corresponding *Aspirate* whenever the following Vowel or Diphthong is aspirated: $\pi\tau$, $\kappa\tau$, are changed into $\varphi\theta$, $\chi\theta$: as $\nu\acute{o}\chi\theta'$ (for $\nu\acute{o}\kappa\tau\alpha$) $\delta\lambda\eta\nu$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\varphi\theta'$ (for $\tau\acute{\iota}\kappa\tau\epsilon$) $\omicron\delta\tau\omega$.

Γ before another γ , κ , χ , or ξ , is pronounced like ν : as, $\tilde{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, pronounced $\tilde{\alpha}\nu\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$.

The Double Letters are formed from the Mutes, by adding σ ; thus, ψ is equivalent to $\pi\sigma$, $\beta\sigma$, or $\varphi\sigma$; and so also ξ , to $\kappa\sigma$, $\gamma\sigma$, or $\chi\sigma$; and ζ , to $\tau\sigma$, $\delta\sigma$, or $\theta\sigma$.

Of Punctuation.

There are four Points or Stops: the Comma, marked thus (,); the Colon, at the top of the line: as $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$; the Period or Full Stop (.); the Note of Interrogation (;).

The Parts of Speech are Eight:

Article, Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition.

There are three Numbers: Singular, Dual, Plural.

There are five Cases, viz.: Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative.

There are three Genders: Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

The Article is two-fold; Prepositive or Demonstrative, δ ,

ἡ, τὸ (this or the); Subjunctive or Relative, ὅς, ἥ, ὅ (who or what).*

<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Dual.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>			
N.	G.	D.	A.	N.	A.	G.	D.	N.	G.	D.	A.
Masc.	ὁ, τοῦ,	τῷ,	τὸν,	τὼ,	τοῖν,			οἱ, τῶν,	τοῖς,	τοὺς,	
Fem.	ἡ, τῆς,	τῇ,	τῇν,	ταῖ,	ταῖν,			αἱ, τῶν,	ταῖς,	τάς,	
Neut.	τὸ, τοῦ,	τῷ,	τὸ.	τὼ,	τοῖν.			τὰ, τῶν,	τοῖς,	τὰ.	
Masc.	ὅς, οὗ,	ᾧ,	δὲ,	ὧ,	οἷν,			οἳ, ᾧν,	οἷς,	οὓς,	
Fem.	ἥ, ἥς,	ῇ,	ῇν,	ᾗ,	αἷν,			αἷ, ᾧν,	αἷς,	ᾗς,	
Neut.	ὅ, οὗ,	ᾧ,	ὅ.	ὧ,	οἷν.			ᾗ, ᾧν,	οἷς,	ᾗ.	

In like manner are declined *δοπερ*, *ἡπερ*, *δοπερ*; and the *ὅς* of *δοστις*, which see elsewhere.

OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

There are six Declensions,—three of Simples, and three of Contracts: the first two of Simples do not increase in the Genitive case; the third increases in the Genitive.

The First Declension

Contains Nouns of two Genders, and four terminations in *ας* and *ης* of the Masculine, and in *α* and *η* of the Feminine; the declining of Masculines and Feminines varies a little in the Singular, but is the same in the Dual and Plural.

Masculine.

Sing. N. (1) ὁ *Ταυτ-ας*, G. -ου, D. -α, A. -αν, V. -α.

Dual N. A. V. τὼ *Ταυτ-α*, G. D. -αιν.

Plur. N. οἱ *Ταυτ-αι*, G. ᾧν, D. αἷς, A. -ας, V. αἱ.

* The Article has no Vocative, but the Adverb of Calling (ὦ) supplies the defect.

(1) A butler.

Sing. N. (1) ὁ Τελών-ης, G. -ου, D. -η, A. -ην, V. -η. The rest as if in ας.

Sing. N. (2) ἡ Μοῦσ-α, G. -ης, D. -η, A. -αν, V. -α, &c.

Sing. N. (3) ἡ Τιμ-ή, G. -ῆς, D. -ῆ, A. -ήν, V. -ή. The rest as if in α.

The Dative Singular, in the first and second Declensions has ι subscribed to the final letters, α, η, ω.

Iota is subscribed, either for distinction of Cases, as ταμίᾳ in Dat. Sing., or on account of contraction: as χέραϊ, χέρα; ι is written under the syllable from which it has been removed.

Nouns in πης, της, and Gentiles in θης, and also the compounds from πωλέω, to sell, μετρέω, to measure, and τρίβω, to rub, form the Voc. Sing. in α short: as ὦ σατράπα, ἐπιστάτα, Σκύθα. But those in στης have η and α: as ληστής, a robber; Voc. ληστή, and ληστά.

Words ending in δα, θα, ρα, and α pure, make the Gen. Sing. in ας, and the Dat. in α: as Αἰῶδα, -ας, -α; Ἀκωνθα, -ας, -α; Ἡμερα, -ρας, -α; Φιλία, -ας, α.

A letter or syllable is called pure, when it follows a Vowel or Diphthong.

The Second Declension

Comprehends Nouns of two terminations in ος, of the Masculine and Feminine, and in ον, of the Neuter.

Masculine.

Sing. N. (4) ὁ Λόγος, G. -ου, D. -ον, A. -ον, V. -ον.

Dual N. A. V. τὸν Λόγον, G. D. τοῖν λόγοιν.

Plur. N. οἱ Λόγοι, G. -ων, D. -οις, A. -ους, V. -οι.

(1) A publican.

(3) Honour.

(2) A song.

(4) A word.

Neuter.

Sing. N. (1) τὸ Μέτρον, G. -ου, D. -ω, A. -οι, V. -ον.

Dual N. A. V. τὼ Μέτρῳ, G. D. τοῖν μέτροιν.

Plur. N. τὰ Μέτρα, Gen. -ων, D. -οις, A. -α, V. -α.

Some Nouns of this Declension produce new forms, properly Attic, by changing *o* pure into *ω*, and the penultimate *a*, or *αι*, into *ε*: as, λαδς, λεῶς; ἀνώγατον, ἀνώγεων; and are declined in the following manner:—

Masculine.

Sing. D. (2) ὁ Λε-ὼς, G. -ῶ, D. -ῶ, A. -ὼν, V. -ῶς.

Dual N. A. V. τὼ Λε-ὼ, G. D. τοῖν λε-ῶν.

Plur. N. οἱ Λε-ῶ, G. -ῶν, D. -ῶς, A. -ῶς, V. -ῶ.

Neuter.

Sing. N. (3) τὸ Ἀνώ-γεων, G. -γεω, D. -γεω, A. γεων, V. -γεων.

Dual N. A. V. τὼ Ἀνώ-γεω, G. D. τοῖν ἀνώ-γεων.

Plur. N. τὰ Ἀνώ-γεω, G. -γεων, D. γεως, A. -γεω, V. -γεω.

Some Nouns, which have not the last Vowel pure, follow this form, except that their accusative singular terminates in *ω*: as, ἄλως, λαγῶς; Ἑως, the morning, makes Ἑω in the Accusative: Ἀπολλως, Acc. Ἀπολλω; Ἀθως, Acc. Ἀθω.

N. B. The Nom., Acc., and Voc. of Neuter Nouns, are the same in the Singular Number; and in the Plural (except among the Attics), they all end in *a*.

The Third Declension

Has nine terminations; three Vowels, *a*, *i*, *u*, of the Neuter, *ω* of the Feminine, and five Consonants, *ν*, *ξ*, *ρ*, *ς*, *ψ*, of any Gender, and increases in the Genitive.

(1) A measure.

(2) The people.

(3) An upper room.

Masculine.

Sing. N. (1) ὁ Τιτᾶν, G. -νος, D. -νι, A. -να, V. τιτάν.

Dual N. A. V. τὼ Τιτᾶνε, G. and D. τοῖν τιτάνοιν.

Plur. N. οἱ Τιτᾶνες, G. -νων, D. -σι, A. -νας, V. -νες.

Neuter.

Sing. N. (2) τὸ Σῶμα, G. -ματος, D. -ματι, A. -μα, V. -μα

Dual N. A. V. τὼ Σώματε, G. and D. σωματόιν.

Plur. N. τὰ Σώματα, G. -μάτων, D. -μασι, A. -ματα, V. -ματα.

RULES BELONGING TO THIS DECLENSION.

The Accusative Singular

Of the Masculine and Feminine ends in *a*.

Exceptions.—1. Nouns ending in *ς*, after *ι* or *υ*, (except *ευς*,) if they form the Genitive in *ος* pure, change *ς* in the Accusative into *ν*: as, ἡ δῖς, δῖος, δῖν; ἡ γραῦς, γραῶς, γραῦν. But Δις, *Jupiter*, makes Διᾱ; and λᾶς, *a stone*, makes λᾶν.

2. Barytons in *ις* and *υς*, declined with, *ος* impure, have the Accusative both in *a* and *ν*: as, ἔρις, *strife*, ἔριδος, Acc. ἔριδα and ἔριν; κόρυς, *a helmet*, κόρυθος, Acc. κόρυθα and κόρυν. In like manner, κλεῖς, *a key*, Acc. κλεῖδα and κλεῖν; and the compounds from ποῦς, *a foot*: as, Οἰδίπους, Acc. -πόδα, -ποῦν.

The Vocative Singular

Is like the Nominative.

Exceptions.—1. Nouns ending in *ς*, after *ι* or *υ*, cast away *ς* in the Vocative: as, Πάρις, βοῦς, Voc. Πάρι, βοῦ; βασιλεὺς, *a king*, Voc. βασιλεῦ, except oxytones in *ις* and *υς*: as, ὦ ἐλπίς, χαλμῶς; also ὦ ποῦς, ὁδοῦς.

2. Nouns declined with -ντος form the Vocative from the Genitive, by casting away -τος: as, ὁ γέρων, γέροντος, ὦ γέρον;

(1) Titan.

(2) The body.

but those in *-εις, εντος*, form the Vocative in *ει* and *εν*: as, *πλακό-εις, -εντος*, Voc. *ὦ πλακό-ει* and *πλάκο-εν*.

3. Barytones in *ας -ανος, ην -ενος, ων -ονος, -ωρ -ορος, &c.*, form the Vocative from the Genitive, by casting away, *ος*: as, *ρήτωρ, ρήτορος*, *ὦ ρήτορ*: except *Ποσειδών, -ωνος, Πόσειδον, σωτήρ, -ήρος, σώτερ*, which shorten the last syllable: as *Σωκράτης, -εως, ὦ Σώκρατες*.

The Dative Plural

Is formed from the Dative Singular, by omitting *δ, θ, ν, τ*, and assuming *σ* before *ι*: as, *τιτᾶνι, τιτᾶσι; σώματι, σώμασι*.

If, after this omission, *ο* remains, *υ* is taken for a diphthong: as, *λέοντι, λέουσι*; in Nouns ending in *ηρ*, which suffer Syncope, *ασ* is inserted before *ι*: as, *πατήρ, πατρὶ, πατράσι*; but *γαστήρ, -ήρσι*.

Nouns ending in *ξ, ψ, or ς*, after a Diphthong, form the Dative Plural from the Nominative Singular, by adding *ι*: as, *χώραξ, (1) χώραξι, βάσιλες, βασιλεῦσι*. Except *κτεῖς, (2) κτέσι; πυῦς, πῶσι; οὔς, (3) ὦσι*, and a few others.

Of Syncope.

Syncope takes away a letter or Syllable from the middle of a word: as, *ἐτάροις* for *ἐταίροις*.

Some Nouns in *ηρ, -ερος*, are Syncopated in the Genitive and Dative Singular: as, *πατήρ, πατέρος, πατρὸς*; so also *μητήρ* and *γαστήρ*: in like manner, *ἀνήρ, (4) unless that for the omitted ε, it assumes δ*: as, *ἀνέρος, ἀνδρός*: and similarly *ἀρνὸς, and κύων, κυνὸς, &c.*

The Declension of Contracts.

Nouns are called Contracts in which two syllables are contracted into one.

(1) A raven.

(2) A comb.

(3) The ear.

(4) A man.

A Contraction occurs either in every Case whose final syllable is pure, as in the first and second Declension of Contracts, or in a fewer number of Cases, viz.:—in the Dative Singular, in the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Plural, as in the third Declension of Contracts.

Eε and *εα* { followed by *ς*, are contracted into *εῖ*.
 { not followed by *ς*, into *ῆ*.

There is no difficulty in Contract Nouns of the First and Second Declensions, as they are declined like the simples :
ας, μνάα, μνᾶ ; νοος, νοῦς.

The Third Declension of Contracts.

Nouns in *-ης* are of the Masculine and Feminine Genders ; in *-ες* and *-ος* of the Neuter ; and are declined thus :—

Sing. Fem.

N. ἡ	Τριήρ-ης, (1)	<i>the galley.</i>
G. τῆς	Τριήρ-εος, -ους,	<i>of the galley.</i>
D. τῇ	Τριήρ-εῖ, -ει,	<i>to the galley.</i>
A. τὴν	Τριήρ-εα, -η	<i>the galley.</i>
V. ὦ	Τριήρ-ες,	<i>O galley!</i>

Dual Fem.

N. A. V. τὰ	Τριήρ-εε, -η.
G. D. ταῖν	Τριήρ-έων, -οῖν.

Plural Fem.

N. αἱ	Τριήρ-εες, -εις.
G. τῶν	Τριήρ-έων, -ῶν.
D. ταῖς	Τριήρ-εσι.
A. τὰς	Τριήρ-εας, -εις.
V. ὦ	Τριήρ-εες, -εις.

(1) A three-oared galley.

Sing. Neut.

N.	τὸ Τεῖχ-ος, (1)	<i>the wall.</i>
G.	τοῦ Τείχ-εος, -ους,	<i>of the wall.</i>
D.	τῷ Τείχ-εϊ, -ει,	<i>to the wall.</i>
A.	τὸ Τείχ-υς,	<i>the wall.</i>
V.	ὦ Τείχ-ος,	<i>O wall!</i>

Dual Neut.

N. A. V.	τὼ Τείχ-εε, -η.
G. D.	τοῖν Τείχ-έσιν, -οῖν.

Plural Neut.

N.	τὰ Τείχ-εα, -η.
G.	τῶν Τείχ-έων, -ῶν.
D.	τοῖς Τείχ-εσι.
A.	τὰ Τείχ-εα, -η.
V.	ὦ Τείχ-εα, -η.

Nouns in *ις* are of the Masculine and Feminine Gender; in *εως* and *υς* of the Masculine only; and *ι* and *υ* of the Neuter; and are declined thus:—

Sing. Masc.

N.	ὁ Ὕφ-ις. (2)
G.	τοῦ Ὕφ-ιος, -εως.
D.	τῷ Ὕφ-ιϊ, -ι, -ει.
A.	τὸν Ὕφ-ιν.
V.	ὦ Ὕφ-ι.

Sing. Neut.

N.	τὸ Σινη-πι. (3)
G.	τοῦ Σινη-πι-ος.
D.	τῷ Σινη-πι-ϊ, -ι.
A.	τό Σινη-πι.
V.	ὦ Σινη-πι.

Dual Neut.

N. A.	τὼ Ὕφ-ιε, -εε.
G. D.	τοῖν Ὕφ-ίοιν, -εφν.

Dual Neut.

N. A.	τῷ Σινη-πι-ε.
G. D.	τοῖν Σινη-πι-οῖν.

(1) A wall.

(2) A serpent.

(3) Mustard-seed.

Plural Masc.

N.	οἱ	*Οφ-ιες, -ις, -εις,
G.	τῶν	*Οφ-ίων, -εων.
D.	τοῖς	*Οφ-ισι, -εσι.
A.	τοῦς	*Οφ-ίας, -ις, -εις.
V.	ὧ	*Οφ-ιες, -ις, -εις.

Plural Neut.

N.	τὰ	Σιγήπ-ια, -ι.
G.	τῶν	Σιγήπ-ίων.
D.	τοῖς	Σιγήπ-ισι.
A.	τὰ	Σιγήπ-ια, -ι.
V.	ὧ	Σιγήπ-ια, -ι.

Nouns in *εως*, *υς*, and *υ*, making the Genitive in *εος*, have four contractions: *εῖ* into *ει*, *εε* into *η*, *εες* and *εας* into *εις*: as, *βασιλεὺς*, a king; *πρεσβὺς*, an old man; *ἄστυ*, a city.

*Sing. Masc.**Dual Masc.**Plur. Masc.*

N.	ὁ	βασιλ-εύς.	N.	Α.	τὼ	βασιλ-έε, -ῃ.	N.	οἱ	βασιλ-έες, -εῖς.
G.	τοῦ	βασιλ-έος.	G.	D.	τοῖν	βασιλ-λέ-οιν.	G.	τῶν	βασιλ-έων.
D.	τῷ	βασιλ-εῖ, -εῖ.					D.	τοῖς	βασιλ-εῦσι.
A.	τὸν	βασιλ-έα.					A.	τοῦς	βασιλ-εας, -εῖς.
V.	ὧ	βασιλ-εῦ.					V.	ὧ	βασιλ-έες, -εῖς.

Nouns in *υς*, *υος*, contract only *υες* and *υας* into *υς*: as, Sing. N. *ἰχθύς*; G. *ἰχθύος*; Pl. N. *ἰχθύες*, *ῦς*; Acc. *ἰχθύας*. *ῦς*.

For the Genitive termination *εος*, the Attics write *εως*; the Ionics, *ηος*: as, *βασιλέως*; Att. *βασιλέως*; Ionic, *βασιλῆος*. The Ionic *η* is preserved throughout, and no contraction takes place.

Neuters of the Third Declension, ending in *ας* pure, and *ρας*, are both syncopated and contracted: as,

*Singular.**Dual.**Plural.*

N. τὸ κέρ-ας.	N. }	N. τὰ κερ-ατα, -αα, -ῶ.
G. τοῦ, -ατος, -αος, -ως.	A. } τὼ κερ-ατε,	G. τῶν, -άτων, -άων, -ῶν.
D. τῷ -ατι, -αῖ, -α.	V. } -αε, -α.	D. τοῖς, -ασι.
A. τὸ -ας.	G. } τοῖν -άτοι, -ῶν.	A. τὰ -ατα, -αα, -α
V. ὧ -ας.	D. } -άτοι, -ῶν.	V. ὧ -ατα, -αα, -α.

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

Θωμᾶς, and others of the First Declension, make the Gen. in *ᾱ*.

Ἰησοῦς makes Gen. Dat. and Voc. *Ἰησοῦ*, and Acc. *Ἰησοῦν*. *Ζεὺς*, Gen. *Ζηνός*, or *Διδός*, Dat. *Ζηνί*, or *Δίῳ*, Acc. *Ζηνά*, or *Δία*, Voc. *Ζεῦ*. We also meet *Ζεὺς* and *Δίς*, and Acc. *Ζεῦν*.

Γυνή, *γυναῖχος*, Voc. *γυναί*, Dat. Plur. *γυναίξιν*, as if from *γύναιξ*.

The Genders of Nouns

Are distinguished by the signification or Declension.

IRREGULAR, OR HETEROCLITE NOUNS,

Are those which vary from the common forms of declining: some vary in Gender, others in Declension; some are defective in Cases, others redundant; and some are defective in Number.

Patronymics

Are names of persons, derived generally from their ancestors or fathers: as, *Ἀιαχίδης*, the grandson of *Æacus*; *Λαερτιάδης*, the son of *Laertes*.

ADJECTIVES

Follow the analogy and irregularity of Substantives.

There are three Declensions of Adjectives, having one, two, or three terminations. The first two are declined with three Articles.

1. Adjectives of *three* terminations end

in { $\begin{array}{l} \text{ος, -η, -ον, according to the form of the first and second} \\ \text{of Simples.} \\ \text{ας, -ασα, -αν, } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{according to the form of the third and} \\ \text{first of Simples.} \end{array} \right\} \\ \text{εις, -εσσα, -εν, } \\ \text{υς, -εια, -υ, of the form of the third of Contracts and} \\ \text{first of Simples.} \end{array}$

In -ος: as, N. *καλ-ός*, (1) -ή, -όν, G. *καλ-οῦ*, -ῆς, οῦ, &c. But Adjectives in *ος* pure, and *ρος*, form the Feminine in *α*: as, *ἄγιος*, (2) *ἄγία*, *ἄγιον*; *ἀνθηρός*, (3) *ἀνθηρά*, *ἀνθηρόν*, &c. Except Nouns signifying the properties of substances, in -εος: as, *χρύσεος*, *έη*, -εον, *golden*; and Numerals in -οος: as, *ὄγδοος*, *ὅη*, *the eighth*. But *ἀπλός*, *ἀπλοῦς*, *ἀπλόη*, *ῆ*, though not belonging to these classes.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
	M.	F.	N.		
N.	<i>Καλ-ός</i> ,	-ή,	-όν.	N.	<i>καλ-οῖ</i> ,
G.	-οῦ,	-ῆς,	-οῦ.	G.	-ῶν,
D.	-ῶ,	-ῇ,	-ῶ.	D.	-οῖς,
A.	-όν,	-ῇν,	-όν.	A.	-οὺς,
V.	-έ,	-ῇ,	-όν.	V.	-οῖ,
					-αῖ,
					-ά.
<i>Dual.</i>			<i>Singular.</i>		
N.	{		N.	<i>ἄγιο-ος</i> ,	-α,
A.		<i>καλ-ῶ</i> ,	G.	'-ου,	'-ας,
V.		-ά,	D.	'-φ,	'-α,
G.	{		A.	-ον,	-αν,
D.		<i>-οῖν</i> ,	V.	-ε,	-α,
		<i>-αῖν</i> ,			-ον.
		<i>-οῖν</i> .			

The Dual and Plural like
Καλός.

(1) Fair.

(2) Sacred.

(3) Flowery.

Singular.

	M.	F.	N.	The Dual and Plural like <i>Καλός.</i>
N. <i>Μακρ-ός,</i>	-ά,	-ον.		
G. -οῦ,	-ᾶς,	-οῦ.		
D. -ῶ,	-ᾷ,	-ῶ.		
A. -όν,	-ᾶν,	-όν.		
V. -έ,	-ά,	-όν.		

NOTE.—*Ἄλλος, τηλικούτος, τοιοῦτος, and τοσοῦτος, make in the Neuter both ο and ον; δς, οὔτος, αὐτός, and ἐκεῖνος, make only ο.*

In *ας* : *as*,

Singular.

N. <i>Πᾶς, (1)</i>	<i>πᾶσα,</i>	<i>πᾶν.</i>
G. <i>παντός,</i>	<i>πάσης,</i>	<i>παντός.</i>
D. <i>παντί,</i>	<i>πάσῃ,</i>	<i>παντί.</i>
A. <i>πάντα,</i>	<i>πᾶσαν,</i>	<i>πᾶν.</i>
V. <i>πᾶς,</i>	<i>πᾶσα,</i>	<i>πᾶν.</i>

Dual.

N. A. V. <i>πάντε,</i>	<i>πάσα,</i>	<i>πάντε.</i>
G. D. <i>πάντοι,</i>	<i>πάσαι,</i>	<i>πάντοι.</i>

Plural.

N. <i>πάντες,</i>	<i>πᾶσαι,</i>	<i>πάντα.</i>
G. <i>πάντων,</i>	<i>πασῶν,</i>	<i>πάντων.</i>
D. <i>πᾶσι,</i>	<i>πάσαις,</i>	<i>π. σι.</i>
A. <i>πάντας,</i>	<i>πάσας,</i>	<i>πάντα.</i>
V. <i>πάντες,</i>	<i>πᾶσαι,</i>	<i>πάντα.</i>

but *μέλ-ας* (2) and *τάλ-ας*, (3) Sing. N. -ας, -αινα, -αν

(1) All.

(2) Black.

(3) Wretched.

G. -ανος, -αίνης, -ανος, &c.
 N. μέγας, (1) μεγάλη, μέγα.
 A. μέγαν, μεγάλην, μεγα.

A. -αia, -αιναν, -αν.
 G. -άλου, -άλης, -άλου.
 Voc. as Nom.

The rest as if from μέγαλος.

Singular.

N. Χαρί-εις, -εσσα, -εν. (2)
 G. χαρί-εντος, -έσσης, -εντος.
 D. χαρί-εντι, -εσση, -εντι.
 A. χαρί-εντα, -εσσαν, -εν.
 V. χαρί-εν and -ει, -εσσα, -εν.

Dual.

N. A. V. χαρί-εντέ, -έσσα,
 -εντε.
 G. D. χαρι-έντοι, -έσσαιν,
 -έντοι.

Plural.

N. χαρί-εντες, -εσσαι, -εντα.
 G. χαρι-έντων, -εσσῶν, -έντων.
 D. χαρί-εισι, -έσσαις, -εισι.
 A. χαρί-εντας, -έσσας, -εντα.
 V. χαρί-εντες, -εσσαι, -εντα.

In υς : as, ὀξύς, (3) -εῖα, -ύ; but πολὺς, (4) πολλῇ, πολύ.

ὀξύς, sharp.

Singular.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	ὀξ-ὺς,	-εῖα,	-ύ.
G.	-έος,	-εῖας,	-έος.
D.	-έϊ, εἶ,	-εῖα,	-έϊ, εἶ.
A.	-ὺν,	-εῖαν,	-ύ.
V.	-ὺ,	-εῖα,	-ύ.

Dual.

	M.	F.	N.
N. } ὀξ-έε,	-εῖα,	-έε.	
A. }			
D. }			
G. }	-έσιν,	-εῖαν;	-έσιν.
D. }			

(1) Great.

(2) Gracious.

(3) Sharp.

(4) Much.

Plural.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	ῥοξ-έες, εῖς,	-εῖαι,	-έα.
G.	-έων,	-είων,	-έων.
D.	-έσι,	-εῖαις,	-έσι.
A.	-έας, εῖς,	-είας,	-έα.
V.	-έες, εῖς,	-εῖαι,	-έα.

Ποῦς, much.

Singular.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	Ποῦς,	πολλή,	πολύ.
G.	πολλοῦ,	πολλῆς,	πολλοῦ.
D.	πολλῷ,	πολλῇ,	πολλῷ.
A.	πολὺν,	πολλήν,	πολύ.
V.	πολὺ,	πολλή,	πολύ.

The Dual and Plural (as if from πολλός) like καλός.

2. Adjectives of three Articles and two terminations, end

	M. F.	N.		M. F.	N.
in	ας,	αν,	ας, ο και η,	αείνας,	-αν.
	ος,	ον,		ἔνδοξος,	-ον.
	ως,	ων,		εὐγεως,	-ων.
	ις,	ι,		εὐχαρις,	-ι.
	ην,	εν,		ἄρβην,	-εν.
	υς,	υ,		ἄδακρυς, και το,	-υ.
	ους,	ουν,		διπους,	-ουν.
	ων,	ον,		εὐδαίμων,	-ον.
	ωρ,	ορ,		μεγαλήτωρ,	-ορ.
	ης,	ες,		ἀληθής,	-ές.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. Ἀείν-ας, -αν.		N. } ἀείν-αντε.	N. ἀείν-αντες, -αντα.
G. ἀείν-αντος.		A. }	G. ἀείν-άντων
D. ἀείν-αντι.		G. }	D. ἀείν-ασι.
A. ἀείν-αντα, -αν.		D. } ἀείν-άντοιιν.	A. ἀείν-αντας, -αντα.
V. ἀείν-αν.			V. ἀείν-αντες, -αντα.

* *Ἐνδοξος, glorious.*

Singular.

- N. Ὁ καὶ ἡ ἔνδοξος; καὶ τὸ ἔνδοξον.
 G. τοῦ καὶ τῆς καὶ τοῦ ἐνδόξου.
 D. τῷ καὶ τῇ καὶ τῷ ἐνδόξῳ.
 A. τὸν καὶ τὴν καὶ τὸ ἐνδοξον.
 V. ὦ ἐνδοξε, *Neuter* ἔνδοξον.

Dual.

- N. A. V. τὼ καὶ τὰ καὶ τῶ ἐνδόξῳ.
 G. D. τοῖν καὶ ταῖν καὶ τοῖν ἐνδόξοιν.

Plural.

- N. οἱ καὶ αἱ ἔνδοξοι καὶ τὰ ἔνδοξα.
 G. τῶν καὶ τῶν καὶ τῶν ἐνδόξων.
 D. τοῖς καὶ ταῖς καὶ τοῖς ἐνδοξοῖς.
 A. τοὺς καὶ τὰς ἐνδόξους, καὶ τὰ ἔνδοξα.
 V. ὦ ἔνδοξοι, *Neuter* ἔνδοξα.

Ἐγγεως, fertile.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	
M. & F.	N.	M. F. N.	M. & F.	N.
N. Ἐγγε-ως,	-ων.	N. }	N. -φ,	-ῶ.
G. -ω.		A. }	G. -ων.	
D. -φ.		V. }	D. -φς.	
A. -ων.		G. }	A. -ως,	-ω.
V. -ως,	-ων.	D. }	V. -φ,	-ω.

Εὔχαρις, grateful, acceptable.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>		
	M. & F.	N.		M. F. N.		M. & F.	N.
N.	Εὐχαρ-ις,	-ι.	N. }		N. }	-ιτες,	-ιτα.
G.	-ιτος.		A. }	-τε.	V. }		
D.	-ιτι.		V. }		G.	-ιτων.	
A.	-ιτα, -ιν, -ι.		G. }	-ιτοιιν.	D.	-ισι.	
V.	-ι.		D. }		A.	-ιτας,	-ιτα.

** Ἀρβήν, masculine.*

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>		
	M. & F.	N.		M. F. N.		M. & F.	N.
N.	* Ἀρβ-ήν,	-εν.	N. }		N. }	N. -ενες,	-ενα.
G.	-ενος.		A. }	-ενε.	G. }	-ένων.	
D.	-ενι.		V. }		D. }	-εσι.	
A.	-ενα,	-εν.	G. }	-ένοιν.	A. }	-ενας,	-ενα.
V.	-εν.		D. }		V. }	-ενες,	-ενα.

** Ἀδαρὺς, tearless.*

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>		
	M. & F.	N.		M. F. N.		M. & F.	N.
N.	* Ἀδαρ-υς,	-υ.	N. }		N. }	-υες,	-υς, -υα.
G.	-υος.		A. }	-υε.	V. }		
D.	-υϊ.		V. }		G.	-ύων.	
A.	-υν,	-υ.	G. }	-ύοιν.	D.	-υσι.	
V.	-υ.		D. }		A.	-υας, -υς, -υα	

Δίπους, two-footed.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

	M. & F.	N.		M. F. N.		M. & F.	N.
N.	Δίπ-ους,	-ουν.	N. }		N. }	-οδες,	-οδα.
G.	-οδους.		A. }	-οδε	V. }		
D.	-οδι.		V. }		G.	-όδων.	
A.	-οδα, -ουν, -ουν.		G. }	-όδοιν.	D.	-οσι.	
V.	-ους, -ου, -ουν.		D. }		A.	-οδας,	-οδα.

Εὐδαίμων, happy.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

	M. & F.	N.		M. F. N.		M. & F.	N.
N.	Εὐδαίμ-ων,	-ον.	N. }		N.	-ονες,	-ονα.
G.	-ονος.		A. }	-ονε.	G.	-ονων.	
D.	-ονι.		V. }		D.	-οσι.	
A.	-ονα, -ον.		G. }	-όνοιν.	A.	-ονας,	-ονα.
V.	-ον.		D. }		V.	-ονες,	-ονα.

Μεγαλήτωρ, magnanimous.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

	M. & F.	N.		M. F. N.		M. & F.	N.
N.	Μεγαλήτ-ωρ,	-ορ.	N. }		N.	-ορες,	-ορα.
G.	-ορος.		A. }	-ορε.	G.	-ορων.	
D.	-ορι.		V. }		D.	-ορσι.	
A.	-ορα, -ορ.		G. }	-όροιν.	A.	-ορας,	-ορα.
V.	-ορ.		D. }		V.	-ορες,	-ορα.

Ἀληθής, true.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	
M. & F.	N.	M. F. N.	M. & F.	N.
N. Ἀληθ-ής,	-ές.	N. }	N. }	-ές, -εῖς, -έα, -ῆ.
G. -έος, -οῦς.		A. }	V. }	
D. -έϊ, εῖ.		V. }	G. -έων, -ῶν.	
A. -έα, ῆ, -ές.		G. }	D. έσι.	
V. -ες.		D. }	A. -έας, -εῖς, -έα, -ῆ.	

Some Adjectives are of one Termination and one Gender only: as, N. ὁ τραυματίας, ου, *wounded*, declined as a Substantive of the First Declension. To this class may be referred, N. ὁ θυῶρος, ου; and N. ἡ θυῶρις, ιδος, *impetuous*.

3. Adjectives of three Articles and one termination, end in ν, ρ, ς, ξ, or ψ: as, ὁ καὶ ἡ καὶ τὸ, *τριγλῶχιν, μάχαρ, ἄρ παξ, αἰθιοψ*.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES

Are divided into Cardinals and Ordinals.

The Cardinals are { *εἷς, one.*
δύο, two.
τρεις, three.
τέσσαρες, four, &c.

Sing. N. εἷς, μία, ἓν, G. ἐνός, μιᾶς, ἐνός, D. ἐνί, μιᾷ, ἐνί, A. ἐνα, μίαν, ἓν: it wants the rest In like manner are declined its compounds, *δυοεῖς* and *μηδεῖς*, but they have no Plural.

Sing. wanting. Dual, N. A. δύο, (Att. δύο,) D. δυοῖν, Fem. δυεῖν, D. δυσί.

Dual, N. A. ἄμφω, G. and D. ἄμφοιν: it wants the rest.

Singular and Dual wanting. Plural, N. *οἱ καὶ αἱ τρεῖς*, καὶ τὰ τρία. G. *τριῶν*. D. *τριῶν*. A. *τοὺς καὶ τὰς τρεῖς*, καὶ τὰ τρία.

So also, Plural, N. *οἱ καὶ αἱ τέσσαρες*, καὶ τὰ τέσσαρα. G. *τεσσάρων*. D. *τέσσαρσι*. A. *τοὺς καὶ τὰς τέσσαρας*, καὶ τὰ τέσσαρα.

The Cardinals from five to a hundred, inclusive, are indeclinable: as, *πέντε*, *five*, *ἑκατον*, *a hundred*; but those which follow are declinable and regular: as, *διακόσιοι*, *-αι*, *a*, *two hundred*.

The Ordinals are $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{πρῶτος, first.} \\ \text{δεύτερος, second.} \\ \text{τρίτος, third.} \end{array} \right.$

All Ordinals under twenty, except *δεύτερος*, *second*, *ἑβδομος*, *seventh*, and *ὄγδοος*, *eighth*, end in *τος*; from thence upwards they end in *στος*: as, *εἴκοστος*, *twentieth*, &c.

The letters of the Alphabet are used to denote the natural numbers.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

There are three degrees of Comparison: the Positive, Comparative, and Superlative.

Adjectives ending in *ος*, having a long Penult, form the Comparative by changing *ς* into *τερος*, and the Superlative into *τατος*: as, *σέμνος*, (1) *-ότερος*, *-ότατος*. Having a short Penult, they change *ο* into *ω*: as, *σόφος*, (2) *-ώτερος*, *-ώτατος*. Having a doubtful Vowel in the Penult, they either retain or change the *ο*: as, *ἱκανός*, (3) *-ότερος*, *-ότατος*, and *-ώτερος*, *-ώτατος*.

(1) Venerable.

(2) Wise.

(3) Fit.

Adjectives in	αρ	} add τος and τος to the nominative.	M. Sin.	μάχ-αρ, -άρτερος, -άρτατος.
	εις			χαρί-εις, -έστερος, -έστατος, dropping ι.
	ις			γαστ-ρις, -ίστερος, -ίστατος.
	ους		M. Plu.	ἀπλ-οῦς, -ούστερος, -ούστατος.
	ην			τέρην, -ενες, -ενέστερος, έστατος.
	ων			σώφρων, -ονες, -έστερος, -εστατος.
ας	ης	}	N. Sin.	μελας, -αν, -άντερος, -άντατος.
	υς			εὔσεβης, -ές, -εστερος, -έστατος.
				εὐρύς, -ὺ, -ύτερος, -ύτατος.

But υς is often changed into *ίων* and *ιστος*: as, εὐρύς, (1) *-ίων, -ιστος*. And Nouns in ξ change ες Plural into *-ιστερος*: as, ἄρπαξ, (2) ἄρπαγ-ες, *-ιστερος, -ίστατος*.

IRREGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

1. In ος: as, *ράδιος, easy, ῥᾶων, ῥᾶστος; ὀλίγος, few, ὀλίγων, ὀλίγιστος*. Some Adjectives form the Comparative and Superlative in various ways: as,

ἀγαθός, good.	ἀμείνων,	ἀγαθώτατος.
	ἀρείων,	ἄριστος, from Ἄρης, Mars.
	βελτίων,	βέλτιστος, from βέλος, a dart.
	βέλτερος,	
	κρείσσων,	κράτιστος, from κρείων, a king.
	κρείττων,	
	κάβρων,	λῶϊστος, from λῶ, to wish.
	λῶϊων,	
	λῶϊων,	λῶϊστος.
	φέρτερος,	φέρτατος, from φέρω, to bear.
		φέριστος.
		φέρτιστος.

(1) Broad.

(2) Rapacious.

καχός, bad.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{καχώτερος,} \\ \text{καχίων,} \\ \text{χειρών,} \\ \text{χερείων,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{κάκιστος.} \\ \text{χείριστος.} \end{array} \right.$
μακρός, long.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{μακρότερος,} \\ \text{μάσσων,} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{μακρότατος.} \\ \text{μήκιστος, from μήκος, length.} \end{array} \right.$
μικρός, small.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{μικρότερος,} \\ \text{μειότερος,} \\ \text{μείων,} \\ \text{ἐλάσσων,} \\ \text{ἥσσω,} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{μικρότατος.} \\ \text{μειστός.} \\ \text{ἐλάχιστος, from ἐλαχὺς, small.} \\ \text{ἥκιστος, from ἥσσω, to sit low.} \end{array} \right.$

Some Nouns in *ος* throw away *ο*, others *ω*, in the Comparative and Superlative: as, φίλος, φίλτερος, φίλτατος. The Attics form many in *ος*, by ἑστέρος and ἑστάτος; others by αἵτερος and αἵτατος; a few in ἰστέρος and ἰστάτος.

2. In *ας*: as, μέγας, great, μείζων, and μάσσων, μέγιστος.

3. In *υς*: as, πολὺς, much, πλέων, and πλείων, πλείστος.

Irregular Comparatives in *ων* are contracted in the Accusative Singular, and in the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Plural: as, Acc. Sing. τὸν καὶ τὴν πλείονα, -οα, πλείω. N. Pl. οἱ καὶ αἱ πλείονες, -οες, -οι, καὶ τὰ πλείονα, -οα, -ω. Acc. τοὺς καὶ τὰς πλείονας, -οας, -οι, καὶ, τὰ, &c. Voc. as Nom.

Many Comparatives in *ων* and *ίων* produce other Comparatives, by changing *ων* into *ότερος*: as, χειρών, (from καχός,) χειρότερος; ἰων changes *ι* and the preceding Consonant into *σσ*: as, ταχίων, θάσσων; so κράτος, κρείσσω for κρατίων.

Many other parts of Speech, besides Adjectives, are compared in Greek.

1. Verbs, generally by changing *ω* into *τερος* and *τατος*: as, δεύω, δεύτερος, δεύτετος; or *ος* into ἑστέρος and ἑστάτος: as, ἐρρώμενος, ἐρρώμενέστερος, ἐρρώμενέστατος.



2. Pronouns : as, αὐτός, αὐτότατος.

3. Adverbs : as, ἄνω, ἀνώτερος, ἀνώτατος. To this add,

μάλα,	μᾶλλον,	μαλλιστα.
καλὰ,	κάλλιον,	κάλλιστα.
τάχα,	τάχιον,	τάχιστα.

4. Prepositions : as, πρὸ, πρότερος, πρότατος, πρόστατος, πρῶτος. Ὑπὲρ, ὑπέρτερος, ὑπέρτατος, by Syncope ὑπατος.

PRONOUNS

Are of two kinds : Simple and Compound.

The Simple are either Primitive : as, ἐγὼ, σὺ, οὗ ; or Indefinite : as, δεῖνα ; and these have peculiar forms of Declining.

Sing. N. ἐγὼ, (1) G. ἐμοῦ or μοῦ, D. ἐμοὶ or μοί, A. ἐμέ or μέ.

Dual N. A. νῶϊ, νῶ, G. D. νῶϊν, νῶν.

Pl. N. ἡμεῖς, G. ἡμῶν, D. ἡμῖν, A. ἡμᾶς.

Sing. N. σὺ, (2) G. σοῦ, D. σοὶ, A. ρέ, V. σύ.

Dual N. A. V. σφῶϊ, σφῶ, G. D. σφῶϊν, σφῶν.

Pl. N. ὑμεῖς, G. ὑμῶν, D. ὑμῖν, A. ὑμᾶς, V. ὑμεῖς.

Sing. N. wanting ; G. οὗ, (3) D. οἱ, A. ἐ.

Dual N. A. σφωέ, σφε, G. D. σφῶϊν, σφίν.

Pl. N. σφεῖς, G. σφῶν, D. σφίσι, A. σφᾶς.

Sing. Nom. ὁ καὶ ἡ καὶ τὸ δεῖνα (4). G. τοῦ καὶ τῆς καὶ τοῦ δεῖνος, and Masc. δεινάτος. D. τῷ δεινάτι, δεῖνα, καὶ τῇ καὶ τῷ δεῖνι. A. τὸν καὶ τὴν καὶ τὸ δεῖνα : it wants the rest.

3 Demonstrative : as, οὗτος, this ; ἐκεῖνος, he.

4. Relative : as, αὐτός, himself ; ὅς, who.

5. Possessive : as, ἐμός, mine ; σός, thine ; ὅς, ἡ, ὃν, his own ; νῶϊτερος, our ; σφωῖτερος, your ; ἡμέτερος, our ;

(1) I

(2) Thou.

(3) Of himself.

(4) Some one.



ὑμέτερος, *your*; σφέτερος, *their*; which are all declined like Adjectives in *ος*: as, ἐμός, *mine*; ἐμή, ἐμον; but ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνη, ἐκεῖνο; Αυτός, αὐτή, αὐτό; and οὗτος, nearly in the same manner.

Sing. N. οὗτος, *this*; αὕτη, τοῦτο; G. τούτου, ταύτης, τούτου; D. τούτῳ, ταύτῃ, τούτῳ; A. τοῦτον, ταύτην, τοῦτο.

Dual N. A. V. τούτῳ, ταῦτα, τούτῳ; G. D. τούτοιιν, ταύταιν, τούτοιιν.

Plural N. οὗτοι, αὗται, ταῦτα; G. τούτων; D. τούτοις, ταύταις, τούτοις; A. τούτους, ταύτας, ταῦτα.

NOTE.—ταῦτα, *these things*, should be carefully distinguished from ταῦτά (for τὰ αὐτά), *the same things*.

ἑσσις					
Singular.			Dual.		
N. ὁστις,	ήτις,	δ, τι.	N. }		
G. οὗτινος,	ήστινος,	οὗτινος.	A. }	ὥτινε, ἄτινε, ὦτινε	
D. ᾧτινι,	ήτινι,	ᾧτινι.	V. }		
A. ὄντινα,	ήντινα,	δ, τι.	G. }	οἰντινοιν, αἰντινοιν,	
V. ὁστις,	ήτις,	δ, τι.	D. }	οἰντινοιν.	

And so on through the Plural, *δς* and *τις* being distinctly declined, as the Latin *respublica*.

NOTE.—For οὗτινος and ᾧτινι, the Attic writers used *δτου* and *δτω*; and *ἄττα* for *ἄτινα*.

DEFECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Sing. N. wanting. G. { Ἐμ-αυτοῦ, } -αυτῆς, -αυτοῦ.
 { Σε-αυτοῦ,* } D. -αυτῶ, -αυτῇ, -αυτῶ.
 { Ἐ-αυτοῦ, } A. -αυτὸν, -αυτὴν, -αυτὸ.

The first two want both the Dual and Plural; but *ἐαυτοῦ* has the same three cases in the Plural.

* For *σεαυτοῦ* and *ἐαυτοῦ*, we meet, by the figure *Crasis*, *σαυτοῦ* and *ἐόροῦ*, &c., throughout.

OF VERBS.

Verbs are either Personal, Impersonal, Transitive, or Intransitive.

There are three Voices : Active, Passive, and Middle.

The signification of the Active and Passive Voices is the same as in Latin or English. The Middle Voice (which is so called because it has a middle signification between Active and Passive) implies an action reflected on the agent himself, and signifies what we do, first, *to ourselves*, secondly, *for ourselves*.

There are eight Tenses in the Active Voice, and nine in the Passive : Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, First and Second Futures, First and Second Indefinites, or Aorists; to which is added, in the Passive Voice, the Paulopost Future.

The tenses are, first, either Principal, viz., Present, Future, and Preterperfect, (but in the Passive Voice, Present, Preterperfect, and Second Indefinite;) or secondly, Cognates, which are known from the formation.

There are five Moods : the Indicative, Imperative, Optative, Subjunctive, and Infinitive.

There are four Conjugations of Barytons, to which the others can be easily reduced.

A Conjugation is distinguished by the formative letter or characteristic : the characteristic of the Present Tense is the letter preceding ω or $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\mu\iota$ or $\mu\alpha\iota$; the characteristic of the Future and Perfect is the letter before the final vowel of the Active Form.

The characteristic of the Future distinguishes the Conjugations of Barytons; the others, only their own and the Cognate Tenses.

NOTE.—Verbs might be conveniently divided into two classes, viz., in ω and in $\mu\iota$; and those in ω subdivided into *uncontracted*, commonly called Barytons, and *contracted*.

CHARACTERISTICS.

	<i>Of the Pres.</i>	<i>Of the Fut.</i>	<i>Of the Perf.</i>
1st Conj.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \pi \text{ τέρω}, \\ \beta \text{ λείβω}, \\ \varphi \text{ γράφω}, \\ \pi\tau \text{ τύπτω}, \end{array} \right\} \psi$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{τέρω}, \\ \text{λείβω}, \\ \text{γράφω}, \\ \text{τύπω}, \end{array} \right\} \varphi$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{τέτερφα.} \\ \text{λέλειφα} \\ \text{γέγραφα.} \\ \text{τέτυφα.} \end{array} \right.$
2d Conj.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \kappa \text{ πλέκω}, \\ \gamma \text{ λέγω}, \\ \chi \text{ βρέχω}, \\ \sigma\sigma \text{ ὀρύσσω}, \\ \tau\tau \text{ ὀρύττω}, \end{array} \right\} \xi$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{πλέξω}, \\ \text{λέξω}, \\ \text{βρέξω}, \\ \text{ὀρύξω}, \end{array} \right\} \chi$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{πέπλεχα.} \\ \text{λέλεχα.} \\ \text{βέβρεχα.} \\ \text{ὄρυχα.} \end{array} \right.$
3d Conj.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau \text{ ἀνύτω}, \\ \delta \text{ σπεύδω}, \\ \theta \text{ πλήθω}, \\ \zeta \text{ φράζω}, \\ \omega \text{ pure τίω}, \end{array} \right\} \sigma$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἀνύσω}, \\ \text{σπεύσω}, \\ \text{πλήσω}, \\ \text{φράσω}, \\ \text{τίσω}, \end{array} \right\} \kappa$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἤνυχα.} \\ \text{ἔσπευχα.} \\ \text{πέπληχα.} \\ \text{πέφραχα.} \\ \text{τέτιχα.} \end{array} \right.$
4th Conj.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda \text{ ψάλλω}, \\ \mu \text{ νέμω}, \\ \nu \text{ φαίνω}, \\ \rho \text{ σπείρω}, \\ \mu\nu \text{ τέμνω}, \end{array} \right\} \tilde{\omega}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ψαλῶ}, \\ \text{νεμῶ}, \\ \text{φανῶ}, \\ \text{σπερῶ}, \\ \text{τεμῶ}, \end{array} \right\} \kappa$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἔψαλχα.} \\ \text{νενέμηχα.} \\ \text{πέφαγα.} \\ \text{ἔσπαρχα.} \\ \text{τέτμηχα.} \end{array} \right.$

ACTIVE VOICE.
CONJUGATION OF BARYTONS.

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Dual.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
INDICATIVE Present.....	τύπτ-ω,	-εις, -ει,	-ετον,	-ετον,	-ομεν,	-ετε, -ουσι.
Imperfect.....	ἔτυπτ-ον,	-εις, -ε,	-ετον,	-έτην,	-ομεν,	-ετε, -ον.
1st Future.....	τύψ-ω,	-εις, -ει,	-ετον,	-ετον,	-ομεν,	-ετε, -ουσι.
1st Aorist.....	ἔτυψ-α,	-ας, -ε,	-ατον,	-άτην,	-αμεν,	-ατε, -αν.
Perfect.....	τέτυφ-α,	-ας, -ε,	-ατον,	-ατον,	-αμεν,	-ατε, -ασι.
Pluperfect.....	ἔτετύφ-εν,	-εις, -ει,	-εiton,	-είτην,	-ειμεν,	-εϊτε, -εϊσαν.
2d Aorist.....	ἔτυπ-ον,	-εις, -ε,	-ετον,	-έτην,	-ομεν,	-ετε, -ον.
2d Future.....	τύπ-ω,	-εις, -ει,	-εiton,	-είτον,	-οῦμεν,	-εϊτε, -οῦσι.
IMPERATIVE Pres. and Imp...	τύπτ,	-ε, -έτω,	-ετον,	-έτων,	-ετε,	-ετωσαν.
Perfect.....	τέτυφ,	-ε, -έτω,	-ετον,	-έτων,	-ετε,	-έτωσαν.
1st Aorist.....	τύψ,	-ον, -άτω,	-ατον,	-άτων,	-ατε,	-άτωσαν.
2d Aorist.....	τύπ,	-ε, -έτω, &c. as the Per. τέτυφε.				
OPTATIVE Pres. and Imp.	τύπτ-οιμι,	-οις, -οι,	-οιτον,	-οίτην,	-οιμεν,	-οϊτε, -οϊεν.
1st Future.....	τύψ-οιμι,	-οις, -οι,	-οιτον,	-οίτην,	-οιμεν,	-οϊτε, -οϊεν.
1st Aorist*.....	τύψ-αιμι,	-αις, -αι,	-αιτον,	-αίτην,	-αιμεν,	-αιτε, -αιεν.
Perfect.....	τετύφ-οιμι,	-οις, -οι, &c. as 1st Fut. τύψοιμι. So also 2d Aor. τύποιμι.				
2d Future.....	τύπ-οιμι,	-οις, -οι,	-οιτον,	-οίτην,	-οιμεν,	-οϊτε, -οϊεν.
SUBJUNCTIVE Pres. and Imp..	τύπτ-ω,	-ῃς, -ῃ,	-ῃτον,	-ῃτον,	-ωμεν,	-ῃτε, -ωσι.
1st Aorist.....	τύψ-ω,	-ῃς, -ῃ,	-ῃτον,	-ῃτον,	-ωμεν,	-ῃτε, -ωσι.
Perfect.....	τετύφ-ω,	-ῃς, -ῃ, &c. as 1st Aor. τύψω. So also 2d Aor. τύπω.				

* Etologically, τύπει-α, -ας, -ε. Dual, τύπει-α-τον, -την. Plural, τύπει-αμεν, -ατε, -αν.

INFINIT. Pres. and Imp. τύπτ-ειν. 1st Fut. τύψ-ειν. 1st Aor. τύψ-αι. Perf. and Pluperf. τετυφ-έναι. 2d Fut. and 2d Aor. τυπ-έιν.

PARTICIP. Pres. τύπτ-ων, -ουσα, -ον. G. -οντος, -ούσης, -οντος. 1st Fut. τύψων. 2d Fut. τυπῶν. G. οὔντος, ούσης, -οὔντος, &c.

1st Aor. τύψ-ας, -ασα, -αν. G. -αντος, -δσης, -αντος. Perf. Part. τετυφ-ώς.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

Singular.

N.	τύπτ-ων,	-ουσα,	-ον.
G.	τύπτ-οντος,	-ούσης,	-οντος.
D.	τύπτ-οντι,	-ούσῃ,	-οντί.
A.	τύπτ-οντα,	-ουσαν,	-ον.
V.	τύπτ-ων,	-ουσα,	-ον.

Dual.

N.	} τύπτ-οντε, -ουσα, οντε.
A.	
V.	
G.	} τυπτ-όντοι, -ούσαιν,
D.	
	-όντοι.

Plural.

N.	τύπτ-οντες,	-ουσαι,	-οντα.
G.	τύπτ-οντων,	-ούσων,	-οντων.
D.	τύπτ-ουσι,	-ούσαις,	-ουσι.
A.	τύπτ-οντας,	-ουσας,	-οντα.
V.	τύπτ-οντες,	-ουσαι,	-οντα.

In like manner decline τυπῶν, the 2d Aor. Participle.

PERFECT PARTICIPLE.

Singular.

N.	τετυφ-ώς,	-υῖα,	-ός.
G.	τετυφ-ότος,	-υίας,	-ότος.
D.	τετυφ-οτι,	-υιᾷ,	-οτι.
A.	τετυφ-οτα,	-υίαν,	-ός.
V.	τετυφ-ώς,	-υῖα,	-ός.

Dual.

N.	} τετυφ-ότε, -υῖα, -οτε.
A.	
V.	
G.	} τετυφ-ότοι, -υίαιν,
D.	
	-οτοι.

Plural.

N.	τετυφ-ότες, -υῖαι, -ότα.
G.	τετυφ-ότων, -υῖων, -ότων.
D.	τετυφ-όσι, -υῖαις, -όσι.
A.	τετυφ-ότας, -υῖας, -ότα.
V.	τετυφ-ότες, -υῖαι, -ότα.

Second Fut. Part. N. τυπῶν, οὔσα, οὖν; G. οὔντος, ούσης, οὔντος, &c.

The Vocative of a Participle is the same as the Nominative.

CONJUGATION THROUGH THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	Ind.	Imp.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	τύπτω	τύπτε	τύπτοιμι	τύπτω	τύπτειν	τύπτων
Imp.	ἔτυπτον					
Fut. 1.	τύψω	τύψον	τύψοιμι	τύψω	τύψειν	τύψων
Aor. 1.	ἔτυφα		τύφαιμι		τύφαι	τύφας
Perf.	τέτυφα		τέτυφε	τετύφοιμι	τετύφω	τετυφέναι
Plusq.	ἔτετύφειν					
Ind. 2.	ἔτυπον	τύπε	τύποιμι	τύπω	τυπεῖν	τυπῶν
Fut. 2.	τυπῶ		τυποῖμι		τυπεῖν	τυπῶν

The First Future of the Fourth Conjugation is varied as the Second Future τυπῶ. Ex. σπερῶ, σπεροῖμι, σπερεῖν, σπερῶν.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

The Present is the root.

The Imperfect is formed from the Present, by changing *ω* into *ον*, and prefixing the Augment: as, ἔτυπτον from τύπτω.

The Augment is twofold: Syllabic and Temporal. It is prefixed to the Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, Paulo-post Future, and to the First and Second Aorists in the Indicative Mood; in the other Moods, only to the Perfect and Paulo-post Future.

The Syllabic Augment is ϵ prefixed to a Verb, when it begins with a Consonant: as, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\omicron\nu$.

If a Verb begin with ρ , it is doubled after ϵ in all the Tenses which increase: as, $\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omicron\nu$.

The Temporal Augment is η or ω prefixed to a Verb instead of the initial Mutable Vowel.

The Mutable Vowels are α , ϵ , $\omicron$, $\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\upsilon$, $\omicron\iota$; α and ϵ are changed into η , $\omicron$ into ω , ι of the Diphthongs being subscribed: as, $\alpha\chi\acute{o}\upsilon\omega$, $\acute{\eta}\chi\omicron\upsilon\omicron\nu$; $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\iota\delta\omega$, $\acute{\eta}\rho\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\nu$; $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\chi\acute{\iota}\omega$, $\acute{\eta}\chi\acute{\iota}\omicron\nu$; $\omicron\lambda\chi\acute{\iota}\omega$, $\phi\chi\acute{\iota}\omicron\nu$.

Some Verbs beginning with ϵ , take ι after ϵ for the Augment: as, $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\chi\omicron\nu$; $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\pi\omicron\nu$ and $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\pi\alpha$, which preserves the Augment through all the Moods.

If a Verb begin with an Immutable Vowel, it has no Augment; the Immutable Vowels are η , ι , υ , ω , $\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\upsilon$, $\omicron\upsilon$: as, $\acute{\eta}\chi\omega$, $\acute{\eta}\chi\omicron\nu$; $\omicron\delta\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\omicron\delta\tau\acute{\alpha}\omicron\nu$, &c.

α , $\acute{\alpha}\eta\theta\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\omega$, derivatives of $\omicron\lambda\iota\omicron\varsigma$, as, $\omicron\lambda\iota\acute{o}\omega$, and a few others, take no Augment. $\epsilon\upsilon$ is sometimes changed to $\eta\upsilon$: as, $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\eta\upsilon\chi\acute{o}\mu\eta\nu$.

AUGMENTS OF COMPOUNDS.

Compound Verbs have the Augment in the middle, if they begin with a Preposition, or $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, or $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}$ before a Mutable Vowel: as, $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\gamma\iota\nu\acute{\omega}\sigma\chi\omega$, $\kappa\alpha\tau\epsilon\gamma\acute{\iota}\nu\omega\sigma\chi\omicron\nu$; $\delta\upsilon\sigma\alpha\rho\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\delta\upsilon\sigma\eta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\epsilon\omicron\nu$; $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\delta\epsilon\rho\gamma\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\delta\eta\rho\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\omicron\nu$; with a few exceptions: as, $\acute{\alpha}\mu\phi\iota\sigma\beta\eta\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\acute{\eta}\mu\phi\iota\sigma\beta\acute{\eta}\tau\epsilon\omicron\nu$, &c.

PREPOSITIONS IN COMPOSITION.

Prepositions ending with a Vowel, except $\pi\rho\delta$, $\pi\epsilon\rho\lambda$, and $\acute{\alpha}\mu\phi\acute{\iota}$, lose their final Vowel before another Vowel: as, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$.

NOTE.—The $\omicron$ of $\pi\rho\delta$ before ϵ , generally coalesces with it, and produces $\omicron\upsilon$: as, $\pi\rho\acute{o}\upsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha\nu$.

The Verb $\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\lambda\gamma\omega$ (compounded of $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\alpha}$ and $\omicron\lambda\gamma\omega$) has the

Augment sometimes at the beginning : as, 1st Aor. ἤνοιξα, John ix. 26 ; and sometimes between the Preposition and the Verb (with the Attic ε inserted) : as, ἀνέψξα. John ix. 30.

ν in composition is changed into $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma \text{ before a Guttural : as, ἐγγρδφω.} \\ \mu \text{ before a Labial, or } \mu : \text{as, ἐμβδλλω.} \\ \lambda \text{ before another } \lambda : \text{as, συλλαμβάνω.} \end{array} \right.$

and it is omitted before ζ : as, συζητεω.

The ν is resumed, however, before the Augment : as, ἐμβάλλω, ἐνέβαλλον.

Ex becomes ἐξ before a Vowel : as, ἐξέφερον.

P is doubled after a Vowel : as, ἀναρρέω.

The First Future

Is formed from the Present, by changing the last Syllable in each Conjugation :— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in the 1st, into } \psi\omega : \text{as, τύπτω, τύψω.} \\ \text{in the 2d, into } \xi\omega : \text{as, λέγω, λέξω.} \\ \text{in the 3d, into } \sigma\omega : \text{as, ἄδω, ᾄσω.} \\ \text{In the 4th, } \tilde{\omega} \text{ is circumflexed, and the} \\ \text{penult made short : as, κρίνω, κρίνῳ.} \end{array} \right.$

The penult of the First Future of the Fourth Conjugation is made short, either by omitting a second Consonant : as, τέμνω, τεμῶ ; or the second Vowel of a Diphthong : as, φαίνω, φανῶ ; or by shortening a doubtful Vowel : as, κρίνω, κρίνῳ.

Many Verbs in ζω, take ξ in the Future and corresponding tenses : as, στηρίζω, -ξω.

Some in σσω, take σω : as, πρδσσω (to sell), πρδσω, &c.

When the characteristic of the Present is an Aspirate, and that Aspirate is afterward lost, compensation is made (when possible) by aspirating the initial of the tense where the loss occurs : as, ἔχω, ἔξω ; τρέχω, θρέξω, &c. This compensation is possible in two cases, viz. when the Verb begins with a smooth Mute, and when with an unaspirated Vowel.

The First Aorist

Is formed from the First Future, by changing ω into α , and prefixing the Augment: as, $\tau\psi\omega$, $\epsilon\tau\psi\alpha$.

These five first Aorists do not assume the characteristic of the First Future: $\epsilon\theta\eta\alpha$, $\epsilon\delta\omega\alpha$, $\eta\alpha$, $\epsilon\lambda\pi\alpha$, and $\eta\nu\epsilon\gamma\alpha$.

* $\epsilon\theta\eta\alpha$, $\epsilon\delta\omega\alpha$, and $\eta\alpha$ are formed from the Perfect Indicative; $\epsilon\lambda\pi\alpha$ and $\eta\nu\epsilon\gamma\alpha$ from the Present.

The penult of the 1st Aorist in the Fourth Conjugation, is always long; hence, α is changed into η , ϵ into $\epsilon\iota$, and ι or υ lengthened: as, $\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$, $\phi\alpha\lambda\tilde{\omega}$, $\epsilon\psi\eta\lambda\alpha$; $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega$, $\mu\epsilon\tilde{\nu}\omega$, $\epsilon\mu\epsilon\iota\nu\alpha$; $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\tilde{\omega}$, $\epsilon\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha$.

Some drop σ : as, $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\chi\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omega$, 1st Aorist $\epsilon\chi\epsilon\alpha$ in place of $\epsilon\chi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\alpha$.

The Perfect

Is formed from the First Future, by prefixing the Reduplication, if the Verb begin with a single simple Consonant, except ρ , and changing in the

1st Conjugation, $\phi\omega$ into $\phi\alpha$;

2d ——— $\xi\omega$ into $\chi\alpha$;

3d ——— $\sigma\omega$ into $\kappa\alpha$;

4th ——— $\tilde{\omega}$ into $\kappa\alpha$; and $\tilde{\omega}$ into $\eta\kappa\alpha$.

Dissyllables of the Fourth Conjugation change ϵ of the Future into α : as, $\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda\tilde{\omega}$, $\epsilon\sigma\tau\alpha\lambda\alpha$. But ϵ of the Future in $\mu\tilde{\omega}$ is retained: as, $\nu\epsilon\mu\tilde{\omega}$, $\nu\epsilon\tilde{\nu}\epsilon\mu\eta\alpha$.

Dissyllables in $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omega$, omit ν of the Future in the Preterperfect: as, $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\tilde{\omega}$, $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha$; the rest change ν into γ : as, $\phi\alpha\nu\tilde{\omega}$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\gamma\alpha$.

Reduplication takes place in the Perfect, when the Verb begins with a single simple Consonant (except ρ): as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha$; with a Mute before a Liquid (except $\gamma\nu$): as, $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\alpha$ from $\chi\rho\delta\phi\omega$; or with $\mu\nu$: as, $\mu\nu\delta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\mu\alpha\iota$.

NOTE.—The Smooth Mute is used instead of the Aspirate, as, $\phi\rho\delta\zeta\omega$, $\phi\rho\delta\sigma\omega$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\rho\alpha\chi\alpha$, to prevent two syllables

coming together, commencing with Aspirates. There will be no reduplication when a Verb begins with $\gamma\nu$, or with two Consonants, not a Mute before a Liquid (except $\mu\nu$): as, $\sigmaπεύδω$; or a double Consonant: as, $\zetaάω$; in which cases the Syllabic Augment merely is prefixed: as, $ἔσπευξα$, $ἔζηχα$.

K is sometimes cast away and the penult shortened: as, $γέγηχα$, $γέγαα$.

The Pluperfect

Is formed from the Perfect, by changing α into $\epsilon\nu$, and prefixing the Syllabic Augment, if there be a Reduplication: as, $τέτυφα$, $έτετύφειν$.

The Second Aorist

Is sometimes the same as the Imperfect: as, $ἔγραφον$; but when the penult of the Present is long, that penult must be shortened to form the 2d Aorist: as, $τύπτω$, $ἔτυπον$.

The penult is shortened in Consonants, generally by the omission of the latter Consonant: as, $τύπτω$, $ἔτυπον$; $\psiάλλω$, $ἔψαλον$:

in Vowels by changing	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \eta \\ \omega \\ \alpha\iota \\ \alpha\nu \end{array} \right\}$	into α : as,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda\acute{\eta}\theta\omega, \epsilon\lambda\alpha\theta\omicron\nu. \\ \tau\rho\acute{\omega}\gamma\omega, \epsilon\tau\rho\alpha\gamma\omicron\nu. \\ \phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega, \epsilon\phi\alpha\nu\omicron\nu. \\ \pi\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\omega, \epsilon\pi\alpha\omicron\nu. \end{array} \right.$
	$\epsilon\iota$ into ϵ : as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\omega, \epsilon\lambda\iota\pi\omicron\nu.$		
	$\epsilon\nu$ into υ : as, $\phi\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\omega, \epsilon\phi\upsilon\gamma\omicron\nu.$		

$\epsilon\iota$ in Dissyllables of the Fourth Conjugation, is changed into α : as, $\sigmaπείρω$, $ἔσπαρον$; in Trissyllables into ϵ : as, $\ὀφεῖλω$, $ᾤφελον$.

The penult is changed into α : as, $\tauρέπω$, $ἔτραπον$; except $ἔλεγον$, $ἔφλεγον$, $ἔβλεπον$, $ἔτεχον$.

Verbs in $\zetaω$, $\sigmaσω$, and $\tauτω$, if they have the First Future in $\xiω$, have the 2d Aorist in $\gammaον$: as, $\tauάττω$ or $\tauάδσω$, $\tauάξω$, $ἔταγον$; but those having the Future in $\sigmaω$, have the 2d Aorist in $\δον$: as, $\φραζω$, $\φράδσω$, $ἔφραδον$.

The 2d Aorist affords an additional illustration of the Aspirate being changed into the Smooth Mute, when another Aspirate commences the following syllable: as, *θάπτω*, ἔταφον, not ἔθαφον.

Some, instead of π, the smooth Consonant of the Theme, assume, first, the middle β: as, ἔβλαβον, ἔχρυβον; from βλάπτω, χρύπτω: secondly, the Aspirate φ: as, ἤφον, ἔβαφον; from ἄπτω, βάπτω.

Verbs ending in ω pure, generally want the 2d Aorist and Future, and also the Perfect Middle.

The Second Future

Is formed from the 2d Aorist, by changing *ον* into *ω* circumflexed, and omitting the Augment: as, ἔτυπον, τυπῶ.

The second and third Persons Singular in the Subjunctive Mood of every Verb Active, and the second Person Singular of Tenses in *μαι*, have ι subscribed to the final letters, φ, ψ, φ.

The Verb εἶμι, to be

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

S. εἶμι,	εἷς or εἶ,	ἐστί.
D. —	ἐστόν,	ἐστόν.
P. ἐσμέν,	ἐστέ,	εἰσί.

Imperfect.

S. ἦν,	ἦς or ἦσθα,	ἦ or ἦν.
D. —	ἦτον,	ἦτην.
P. ἦμεν,	ἦτε,	ἦσαν.

Future.

S. ἔσομαι,	ἔσῃ,	ἔσεται.
D. ἐσόμεθον,	ἔσεσθον,	ἔσεσθον.
P. ἐσόμεθα,	ἔσεσθε,	ἔσονται.

Pluperfect.

S. ἤμην,	ἦσο,	ἦτο.
D. ἤμεθον,	ἦσθον,	ἦσθην.
P. ἤμεθα,	ἦσθε,	ἦντο.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

S. —	ἴσθι, ἔσθι, or ἔσο,	ἔστω.
D. —	ἔστων,	ἔστω.
P. —	ἔστε,	ἔστωσαν or ἔστων.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

S. εἶην,	εἶης,	εἶη.
D. —	εἶητον,	εἶήτην.
P. εἶημεν,	εἶητε,	εἶησαν or εἶεν.

Future.

S. ἐσοίμην,	ἔσοιο,	ἔσοιτο.
D. ἐσοίμεθον,	ἔσοισθον,	ἔσοίσθην.
P. ἐσοίμεθα,	ἔσοισθε,	ἔσوينτο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

S. ᾧ,	ῆς,	ῆ.
D. —	ῆτον,	ῆτον.
P. ᾧμεν,	ῆτε,	ᾶσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

εἶναι.

Future.

ἔσεσθαι.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

N. ὄν,	οὖσα,	ὄν.
G. ὄντος,	οὖσης,	όντος.

Future.

N. ἐσόμενος,	ἐσομένη,	ἐσόμενον.
G. ἐσομένου,	ἐσομένης,	ἐσομενου.

CONJUGATION THROUGH THE MOODS AND TENSES.

Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Sub.	Infin.	Particip.
Pres. εἶμι Imp. ἦν Fut. ἔσομαι Plup. ἤμην	{ ἴσθι, ἔσθι, or ἔσο.	εἴην ἔσοίμην	ὦ	εἶναι ἔσεσθαι	ὄν. ἐσόμενος.

Εἶμι, to go.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. εἶμι,	εἶς or εἰ,	εἶσι.
D. —	ἵτον,	ἵτον.
P. ἴμεν,	ἴτε,	εἶσι, ἴσι, or ἴασι.

Imperfect.

S. εἶν,	εἶς,	εἶ.
D. —	ἵτον,	ἵτην.
P. ἴμεν,	ἴτε,	ἴσαν.

Pluperfect.

S. ᾔ-εν,	-εις,	-ει.
D. —	-ειτον,	-είτην.
P. ᾔ-ειμεν,	-ειτε,	-εισαν.

Second Aorist.

S. ἴον,	ἴες,	ἴε.
D. —	ἴετον,	ἴέτην
P. ἴομεν,	ἴετε,	ἴον.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. —	ἴθι or εἰ,	ἴτω.
D. —	ἴτον,	ἴτων.
P. —	ἴτε,	ἴτωσαν.

Second Aorist.

S. —	ἴε,	ἴέτω.
D. —	ἴετον,	ἴέτων.
P. —	ἴετε,	ἴέτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Second Aorist.

S. ἴοιμε,	ἴοις,	ἴοι.
D. —	ἴοιτον,	ἴοίτην
P. ἴοιμεν,	ἴοιτε,	ἴοισιν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Second Aorist.

S. ἴω,	ἴης,	ἴη.
D. —	ἴητον,	ἴητον.
P. ἴαμεν	ἴητε,	ἴωσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

εἶναι.

PARTICIPLE.

Second Aorist.

ὶὼν, ἰούσα, ἰόν.



MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Perfect.

S. εἶα,	εἶας,	εἶε.
D. —	εἶατον,	εἶατον.
P. εἶαμεν,	εἶατε,	εἶασι.

Pluperfect.

S. ἦεν,	ἦει,	ἦε.
D. —	ἦειτον,	ἦειτον.
P. { ἦεμεν,	ἦετε,	ἦέμεν, or
ἦμεν,	ἦτε,	ἦσαν.

PASSIVE VOICE.

		<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Dual.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
INDIC. Pres....	τύπ	-ομαι	-η	-εσθαι	-όμεθαι	-εσθε	-ονται
Imperfect.....	έτυπ	-όμην	-ου	-ετο	-όμεθον	-εσθεν	-οντο
Perfect.....	τέτυ	-μαι	-ψαι	-πται	-μμεθον	-φθον	-μμένοι εισί
Pluperfect.....	έτετύ	-μην	-φο	-πτο	-μμεθον	-φθον	-μμένοι ήσαν
Paulo-p. F....	τετύφ	-ομαι	-η	-εται	-όμεθον	-εσθον	-ονται
1st Aorist.....	έτύφθ	-ην	-ης	-η	-ητον	-ήτην	-ησαν
So also 2d Aor. έτύπ-ην, &c.							
IMPER. Pres....	τύπ	-ου	Fut. 1. τυφθ-ήσομαι.	-έσθω	Fut. 2. τυπ-ήσονται as Paulo-post Fut.	-εσθε	-ήσαν
Perfect.....	τέτυ	-φο		-φθω	-εσθων	-εσθε	-έσθωσαν
1st Aorist.....	τύφθ	-ητι		-ήτω	-φθων	-φθε	-φθωσαν
2d Aorist.....	τύπ	-ηθι		-ήτω	-ήτων	-ητε	-ήτωσαν
OPT. Pres.....	τύπ	-οίμην	-οιο	-οιτο	-οίσθον	-οίμεθα	-οίωσαν
Perfect.....	τετυμ	-ένος εήν εής εή		-έω	-οίσθον	-ένοι εήμεν εήτε εήσαν	-οντο
Paulo-p. F.....	τετυφ	-οίμην	-οιο	-οιτο	-οίσθον	-οίμεθα	-οίωσαν
1st Aorist.....	τυφθ	-έην	-εής -εή		-εήτων	-εήμεν	-εήτε -εήσαν
So 2d Aorist, τυπ-έην. Fut. 1. τυφθ-ήσομαι, and Fut. 2. τυπ-ήσονται, as Paulo-post Fut.							
SUB. Pres....	τύπ	-ωμαι	-η	-ηται	-ώμεθον	-ώμεθα	-ωνται
Perfect.....	τετυμ	-ένος ὦ ῥς ῥ			-έω	-ένοι ὦμεν ῥτε ὦσί	
1st Aorist....	τυφθ	-ῶ	-ῥς ῥ	-ῥ	-ῥτων	-ῥμεν	-ῥσι
So 2d Aorist, τυπ-ῶ -ῥς, ῥ, &c.							

INFINITIVE Pres. τύπτεσθαι; Perfect, τετύφθαι.

Paulo-post Fut. τετύφ-εσθαι.

1st Aor. τυφθ } -ῆναι { 1st Fut. τυφθ } -ήσεσθαι.
2d Aor. τυπ } { 2d Fut. τυπ }

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. τυπτόμε-

Perf. τετυμμέ-

Paulo-post Fut. τετυφόμε-

1st Fut. τυφθησόμε-

2d Fut. τυπησόμε-

Nom. -νος, -νη, -νον.

Gen. -νου, -νης, -νου, &c.

1st Aor. τυφθ- } Nom. -ς, -είσα, -έν.

2d Aor. τυπ- } Gen. -έντος, -είσης, -έντος, &c.

CONJUGATION THROUGH THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Sub.	Infin.
Pres.	τύπτ-ομαι	-ου	-οίμην	-ωμαι	-εσθαι
Imper.	ἐτυπτ-όμην				
Perf.	τέτυ-μμαι	-ψο	{ -μμένος -είην	-μμένος ὦ	-φθαι
Pluper.	ἐτετύ-μμην				
Paulo-p. F.	τετύφ-ομαι	-θητι	-οίμην	-θῶ	-εσθαι
1st Aor.	ἐτύφ-θην				
1st Fut.	τυφ-θήσομαι	-ηθι	-θησοίμην	-ῶ	-θήσεσθαι
2d Aor.	ἐτύπ-ην				
2d Fut.	τύπ-ήσομαι		-ησοίμην		-ήσεσθαι

Part. Pres. τυπτόμενος. Perf. τετυμμένος. Paulo-post Fut. τετυφόμενος. 1st Aor. τυφθείς. 1st Fut. τυφθησόμενος. 2d Aor. τυπείς. 2d Fut. τυπησόμενος.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

The Present

Is formed from the Present Active, by changing *ω* into *ομαι*: as, τύπτω, τύπτομαι.

The Imperfect

Is formed from the Imperfect Active, by changing ν into $\mu\eta\nu$: as, ἔτυπτον, ἐτυπτόμην.

The Perfect

Is formed from the Perfect Active, by changing in the
1st Conj. φα { pure into μαι: as, τέτυφα, τετυμμαι.
 { impure into μαι: as, τέτερφα, τέτερμαι.

2d Conj. χα into γμαι: as, λέλεχα, λέλεγμαι.

3d Conj. κα into σμαι: as, πέπεικα, πέπεισμαι.

4th Conj. κα into μαι: as, ἔφαλα, ἔφαλμαι.

Verbs of the 3d Conjugation, in ω pure, change κα into μαι, if the penult of the Active Perfect be long: as, λέλουκα, λέλουμαι.

Some Verbs in ω pure form the Perfect—

First, in σμαι, when the penultimate is long: as, ἤκουκα, ἤκουσμαι; so also, κελεύω, κρούω, παίω, σείω, &c.

Secondly, in μαι, when the penultimate is short or doubtful: as, ἤροκα, ἤρομαι; so also θύω, λύω, ὀρώω, πειρώω, &c.

Thirdly, in σμαι and μαι: as, κέκλεικα, κέκλεισμαι, and κέκλειμαι.

Dissyllables, whose first syllables include $\tau\rho\epsilon$, change ϵ into α : as, στρέφω, ἔστρεφα, ἔστραμμαι. But they resume it in the 1st Aorist: as, ἐστρέφθην.

Verbs in $\alpha\iota\nu\omega$ and $\upsilon\nu\omega$ often form the Perfect in σμαι: as, μιαινώ, μεμίασμαι: μολύνω, μεμόλυσμαι.

Of the Persons of the Perfect.

The Second Person Singular is formed from the first, by changing the Consonants before αι into the characteristic of the First Future Active: as, τέτυμμαι, τέτυφαι. In the 4th Conjugation, μ is sometimes changed into σ : as, ἔσπαρμαι, ἔσπαρσαι.

The Third Person Singular is formed from the second, by changing σ into τ : as, ἔσπαρσαι, ἔσπαρται; τέτυψαι, τέτυπται.

The Second and Third Persons Dual, and the Second Person Plural, are formed from the Third Person Singular, by changing the *smooth Mutes* into their *Aspirates*: as, τέτυπται, τέτυφθον, τέτυφθε.

In the Imperative Mood, the Second Person Singular is formed from the Second Person Singular of the Indicative, by changing $\alpha\iota$ into $\omicron$: as, τέτυψαι, τέτυφο. The Third Person is formed from the Second Person Plural of the Indicative, by changing ϵ into ω : as, τέτυφθε-ε, τετύφθω.

The Optative and Subjunctive are most frequently formed from the Participle, and εἶην, ᾧ. But if the Perfect Indicative ends in $\mu\alpha\iota$ pure, it is changed into $\mu\eta\gamma$ in the Optative; and in the Subjunctive $\mu\alpha\iota$, with the preceding Vowel, into $\omega\mu\alpha\iota$: as, τετίμμημαι, τετιμήμην, τετιμῶμαι.

The Third Person Plural is formed from the Third Person Singular, ending in $\tau\alpha\iota$ pure, by placing ν before $\tau\alpha\iota$: as, χέριται, χέρονται. But if the Third Person Singular ends in $\tau\alpha\iota$ impure, the Third Person Plural is formed from the Participle and the Third Person Plural of the Verb εἶμι: as, τέτυπται, τετυμμένοι εἰσὶ.

The Infinitive is formed by changing ϵ of the Second Person Plural Indicative into $\alpha\iota$: as, τέτυφθε-ε, τέτυφθε-αι.

The Pluperfect.

Is formed from the First Person Singular of the Perfect, by changing $\mu\alpha\iota$ into $\mu\eta\gamma$, and prefixing ϵ , if the Verb begin with a Consonant: as, τέτυμμαι, ἐτετύμμην.

The Paulo-post Future

Is formed from the Second Person Singular of the Perfect, by inserting $\omicron\mu$ before $\alpha\iota$: as, τέτυψαι, τετύφομαι.

The Paulo-post Future may also be formed from the First Future Middle, by prefixing the Reduplication, if the Verb admit it: as, *τόψομαι, τετύψομαι*.

This Tense is never found in Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation, or which have the Temporal Augment.

The First Aorist

Is formed from the Third Person Singular of the Perfect, by dropping the Consonant of the Reduplication, changing *ται* into *θην*, and the preceding *smooth* Mute into its *Aspirate*: as, *τέτυπται, ἐτύφθην*.

Three Verbs assume *σ*: as, *ἔβρωται, ἐβρώσθην; μέμνηται, ἐμνήσθην; πέπληται, ἐπλήσθην*. But *σέσωσται* drops the *σ*: as, *ἔσώθην*.

The First Future

Is formed from the First Aorist by changing *ν* into *σομαι*, and dropping the Augment: as, *ἐτύφθην, τυφθήσομαι*.

The Second Aorist

Is formed from the Second Aorist Active, by changing *ον* into *ην*: as, *ἔτυπον, ἐτύπην*.

No Second Aorist occurs in *δην, θην, την*, or from Verbs in *ω* pure, except *ἔαδην, ἔδδην, ἐβρύην, ἐφύην*.

The Second Future

Is formed from the Second Aorist, by changing *ν* into *σομαι*, and dropping the Augment: as, *ἐτύπην, τυπήσομαι*.

MIDDLE VOICE.

CONJUGATION THROUGH THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Sub.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	τύπτ-ομαι	-ου	-οίμην	-ωμαι	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Imper.	ἐτυπτ-όμεν					
1 Fut.	τύψ-ομαι		-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἐτυψ-άμην	-αι	-αίμην	-ωμαι	-ασθαι	-άμενος
Perf.	τέτυπ-α	-ε	-οιμι	-ω	-έναι	-ώς
Pluper.	ἐτετύπ-ειν					
2 Aor.	ἐτυπ-όμεν	-οῦ	-οίμην	-ῶμαι	-εσθαι	-όμενος
2 Fut.	τυπ-οῦμαι		-οίμην		-εῖσθαι	-ούμενος

The Tenses of the Middle Voice are varied after the forms of the Active and Passive Voices, according to their respective terminations.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

The Present and Imperfect

Are the same as the Passive.

The Perfect

Is formed from the Second Aorist Active, by prefixing the Reduplication, and changing *ον* into *α*: as, ἔτυπον, τέτυπα.

In Dissyllables, if the Second Aorist has *α* in the penultimate, when the Present has *ε* or *ει*, the *α* is changed into *ο* in the Perfect Middle: as, πλέκω, ἐπλακον, πέπλοκα; σπείρω, ἔσπαρον, ἔσπορα: but when the penultimate of the Present is *η* or *αι*, it is changed into *η*: as, λήθω, ἔλαθον, λέληθα; φαίνω, ἔφανον, πέφηνα. θάλλω, ἔθαλον, makes τέθληα; and κλάζω, ἔκλαγον, makes κέκληγα.

If the Second Aorist has *ι* in the penultimate, when the Present has *ει*, *ι* is changed into *οι* in the Perfect Middle: as, *εἶδω*, *ἶδον*, *οἶδα*.

The Pluperfect

Is formed from the Perfect, by prefixing *ε*, and changing *α* into *ειν*: *τέτυπα*, *έτετύπειν*.

The First Aorist

Is formed from the First Aorist Active, by adding *αην*: as, *έτυφα*, *έτυφάμην*, which is varied through its Persons, as follows:—

INDICATIVE MOOD.

S.	<i>έτυφ-άμην</i> ,	<i>-ω</i> ,	<i>-ατο</i> .
D.	<i>-άμεθον</i> ,	<i>-ασθον</i> ,	<i>-δσθην</i> .
P.	<i>-δμεθα</i> ,	<i>-ασθε</i> ,	<i>-αντο</i> .

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

S.	—	<i>τύφ-αι</i> ,	<i>-άσθω</i> .
D.	—	<i>-ασθον</i> ,	<i>-άσθων</i> .
P.	—	<i>-ασθε</i> ,	<i>-δσθωσαν</i> .

OPTATIVE MOOD.

S.	<i>τυφ-αίμην</i> ,	<i>-αιο</i> ,	<i>-αιτο</i> .
D.	<i>-αίμεθον</i> ,	<i>-αισθον</i> ,	<i>-αίσθην</i> .
P.	<i>-αίμεθα</i> ,	<i>-αισθε</i> ,	<i>-αιντο</i> .

The First Future

Is formed from the First Future Active, by changing *ω* into *ομαι*: as, *τύφω*, *τύφομαι*; but in the Fourth Conjugation into *οῦμαι*: as, *σπερῶ*, *σπεροῦμαι*.

The Second Aorist

Is formed from the Second Aorist Active, by changing ν into $\mu\eta\gamma$: as, ἔτυπο-ν, ἐτυπ-όμην.

The Second Future

Is formed from the Second Future Active, by changing α into $\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$: as, τυπῶ, τυπούμαι.

S. τυπούμαι,	τυπῇ,	τυπεῖται.
D. τυπούμεθον,	τυπεῖσθον,	τυπεῖσθον.
P. τυπούμεθα,	τυπεῖσθε,	τυποῦνται.

DEPONENT VERBS

May be properly called Defective Verbs, whose Active is obsolete, and which want also some Tenses of the Passive and Middle Voices.

SYNOPSIS OF THE FORM OF A DEPONENT VERB.

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Sub.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	δέχομαι	δέχ-ου	-οίμην	-ωμαι	-εσθαι	-όμενος
Imper.	ἐδέχόμην					
Perf.	δέδεγμαι	δέδε-ξο	-γμένος	-γμέ- νος ᾧ	-χθαι	-γμένος
Pluper.	ἐδεδέγμην		-εῖην			
P.-p. Fut.	δεδέξομαι		-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
1 Aor. M.	ἐδεξάμην	δέξ-αι	-αίμην	-ωμαι	-ασθαι	-αμένος
1 Fut. M.	δέξ-ομαι		-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
1 Aor. P.	ἐδέχθην	δέχθ-ητι	-εῖην	-ᾧ	-ῆναι	-εῖς
1 Fut. P.	δεχθήσ-ομαι		-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος

Some Deponent Verbs have a Second Aorist Middle.

The Conjugation of a Verb, in each Voice, is as follows :—

Act. <i>τύπτω.</i>	Fut. 1. <i>τύψω.</i>	Perf. <i>τέτυφα.</i>
Pass. <i>τύπτομαι.</i>	Perf. <i>τέτυμμαι.</i>	Aor. 2. <i>ἐτύπην.</i>
Mid. <i>τύπτομαι.</i>	Fut. 1. <i>τύψομαι.</i>	Perf. <i>τέτυπα.</i>
Dep. <i>δέχομαι.</i>	Fut. 1. <i>δέξομαι.</i>	Perf. <i>δέδεγμαι.</i>

OF CONTRACTED VERBS.

Verbs of the Third Conjugation in *-αω*, *-εω*, *-οω*, are contracted in the Present and Imperfect Tenses only.

CHARACTERISTICS.

If *α* be followed by *ο* or *ω*, the contraction is made in *ω* : as, *τιμάω*, *-ῶ*; otherwise in *α* : as, *τιμάεις*, *-ᾶς*.

If *ε* be followed by another *ε*, the contraction is made in *ει* : as, *φίλεε*, *-ει*; if by *ο*, in *ου* : as, *φιλέομεν*, *-οῦμεν*; if by any long quantity, the *ε* is omitted : as, *φιλέεις*, *-λεῖς*.

If the *ο* be followed by a short Vowel, the contraction is made in *ου* : as, *χρύσσεε*, *-ου*; if by a long Vowel, in *ω* : as, *χρυσόω*, *-σῶ*; if by a diphthong, drop the first Vowel of the diphthong : as, *χρυσούεις*, *-σοῖς*; except in the Present Infinitive Active, where, in place of *οι*, we meet *ου* : as, *χρυσάειν*, *-σοῦν*.

CONJUGATION THROUGH THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Sub.	Infin.
Pres.	τιμ-δω, -ῶ	αε, -α	δοίμι, ῶμι	δω, -ῶ	δεῖν, ᾶν
Imper.	ἐτίμ-αον, -ον				
Fut. 1.	τιμ-ήσω	ησον	ήσοιμι	ήσω	ήσειν
Aor. 1.	ἐτίμ-ησα		ήσαιμι		ήσαι
Perf.	τετίμ-ηκα		ηκε	ήκοιμι	ήκω
Pluper.	ἐτετιμ-ήκειν	ε			
Aor. 2.	ἔτιμ-ον		οἶμι	ω	
Fut. 2.	τιμ-ῶ		οἴμι		εἶν
Part. Pres. τιμ-δων, -ῶν. Fut. 1. τιμ-ήσων. Aor. 1. τιμ-ήσας. Perf. τετιμ-ηκώς. Aor. 2. τιμ-ών. Fut. 2. τιμ-ῶν.					

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Sub.	Infin.
Pres.	φιλ-έω, -ῶ	ξε, -ει	έοιμι, -οἴμι	έω, -ῶ	έειν, -εἶν
Imper.	ἐφίλ-εον, -ουν				
Fut. 1.	φιλ-ήσω	ησον	ήσοιμι	ήσω	ήσειν
Aor. 1.	ἐφίλ-ησα		ήσαιμι		ήσαι
Perf.	πεφίλ-ηκα		ηκε	ήκοιμι	ήκω
Pluper.	ἐπεφιλ-ήκειν	ε			
Aor. 2.	ἔφιλ-ον		οἴμι	ω	
Fut. 2.	φιλ-ῶ		οἴμι		εἶν
Part. Pres. φιλέων, -ῶν. Fut. 1. φιλ-ήσων. Aor. 1. φιλ-ήσας. Perf. πεφιλ-ηκώς. Aor. 2. φιλ-ών. Fut. 2. φιλ-ῶν.					

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Sub.	Infin.		
Pres.	χρυσ-όω, -ῶ	οε, -ου	δοίμι, -οἴμι	όω, -ῶ	όειν, ουν		
Imper.	ἐχρύσ-αον, ουν						
Fut. 1.	χρυσ-ώσω	ωσον	ώσοιμι	ώσω	ώσειν		
Aor. 1.	ἐχρύσ-ωσα		ώσαιμι		ώσαι		
Perf.	κεχρύσ-ωκα		ωκε	ώκοιμι	ώκω	ωκέναι	
Pluper.	ἐκεχρυσ-ώκειν	ω					
Part. Pres. χρυσ-δων, -ῶν. Fut. 1. χρυσ-ώσων. Aor. 1. χρυσ-ώσας. Perf. κεχρυσ-ωκώς.							

PASSIVE VOICE.

[illegible]

CONJUGATION THROUGH THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Sub.	Infin.
Pres.	τιμ-δο-ῶ-μαι	δου -ῶ	δοι -φ -μην	δω, -ῶ [-μαι]	δε -ᾶ [-σθαι]
Imper.	ἐτίμ-αό-ῶ-μην				
Perf.	τετίμ-ημαι	ησο	ῆμην	ῶμαι	ῆσθαι
Pluper.	ἐτετιμ-ήμην				
P.-p. F.	τετιμ-ήσομαι		ησοίμην		ῆσεσθαι
Aor. 1.	ἔτιμ-ήθην	ῆθητι	ῆθείην	θῶ	ῆθῆναι
Fut. 1.	τιμ-ηθήσομαι		ῆθησοίμην		ῆθήσεσ-
Aor. 2.	ἐτίμ-ην	ῆθι	είην	ῶ	ῆναι [-θαι]
Fut. 2.	τιμ-ήσομαι		ησοίμην		ῆσεσθαι
Part. Pres. τιμ-αό-ῶ-μενος. Perf. τετιμ-ημένος. P.-p. F. τετιμ-ησόμενος. Aor. 1. τιμ-ηθείς. Fut. 1. τιμ-ηθησόμενος. Aor. 2. τιμ-είς. Fut. 2. τιμ-ησόμενος.					
	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Sub.	Infin.
Pres.	φιλ-έο-οὔ-μαι	έου -οὔ	έοι -οί -μην	έω, -ῶ [-μαι]	έε -εῖ [-σθαι]
Imper.	ἐφίλ-εο-οὔ-μην				
Perf.	πεφίλ-ημαι	ησο	ῆμην	ῶμαι	ῆσθαι
Pluper.	ἐπεφιλ-ήμην				
P.-p. F.	πεφιλ-ήσομαι		ησοίμην		ῆσεσθαι
Aor. 1.	ἐφίλ-ήθην	ῆθητι	ῆθείην	ῆθῶ	ῆθῆναι
Fut. 1.	φιλ-ηθήσομαι		ῆθησοίμην		ῆθήσεσ-
Aor. 2.	ἐφίλ-ην	ῆθι	είην	ῶ	ῆναι [-θαι]
Fut. 2.	φιλ-ήσομαι		ησοίμην		ῆσεσθαι
Part. Pres. φιλ-έο-οὔ-μενος. Perf. πεφιλ-ημένος. P.-p. F. πεφιλ-ησόμενος. Aor. 1. φιλ-ηθείς. Fut. 1. φιλ-ηθησόμενος. Aor. 2. φιλ-είς. Fut. 2. φιλ-ησόμενος.					
	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Sub.	Infin.
Pres.	χρυσ-όο-οὔ-μαι	όου -οὔ	όοι -οί -μην	όω, -ῶ [-μαι]	όε -οὔ [-σθαι]
Imper.	ἐχρύσοο-οὔ-μην				
Perf.	κεχρύσ-ωμαι	ωσο	ώμην	ώμαι	ῶσθαι
Pluper.	ἐκεχρυσ-ώμην				
P.-p. F.	κεχρυσώσομαι		ωσοίμην		ώσεσθαι
Aor. 1.	ἐχρύσ-ώθην	ώθητι	ωθείην	ωθῶ	ωθῆναι
Fut. 1.	χρυσωθήσομαι		ωθησοίμην		-εσθαι
Part. Pres. χρυσ-όο-οὔ-μενος. Perf. κεχρυσ-ωμένος. P.-p. F. κεχρυσ-ωσόμενος. Aor. 1. χρυσ-ωθείς. Fut. 1. χρυσ-ωθησόμενος.					

MIDDLE VOICE.

CONJUGATION THROUGH THE MOODS AND TENSES.

(The Present and Imperfect are the same as the Passive.)

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Sub.	Infin.
1 Fut.	τιμ-ήσομαι		ησοίμην		ήσεσθαι
1 Aor.	έτιμ-ησάμην	ησαι	ησαίμην	ήσωμαι	ήσασθαι
Perf.	τέτιμ-α	ε	-οιμι	ῶ	έναι
Pluper.	έτετιμ-ειν				
2 Aor.	έτιμ-όμην	ου	-οίμην	-ῶμαι	έσθαι
2 Fut.	τιμ-οῦμαι		οίμην		εἶσθαι
Part. Fut. 1. τιμ-ησόμενος. Aor. 1. τιμ-ησάμενος. Perf. τετιμ-ώς. Aor. 2. τιμ-όμενος. Fut. 2. τιμ-ούμενος.					

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Sub.	Infin.
1 Fut.	φιλ-ήσομαι		ησοίμην		ήσεσθαι
1 Aor.	έφιλ-ησάμην	ήσαι	ησαίμην	ήσωμαι	ήσασθαι
Perf.	πέφιλ-α	ε	οιμι	ω	έναι
Pluper.	έπεφίλ-ειν				
2 Aor.	έφιλ-όμην	ου	οίμην	ῶμαι	έσθαι
2 Fut.	φιλ-οῦμαι		οίμην		εἶσθαι
Part. Fut. 1. φιλ-ησόμενος. Aor. 1. φιλ-ησάμενος. Perf. πεφίλ-ώς. Aor. 2. φιλ-όμενος. Fut. 2. φιλ-ούμενος.					

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Sub.	Infin.
1 Fut.	χρυσ-ώσομαι		ωσοίμην		ώσεσθαι
1 Aor.	έχρυσ-ωσάμην	ώσαι	ωσαίμην	ώσωμαι	ώσασθαι
Part. Fut. 1. χρυσ-ωσόμενος. Aor. 1. χρυσ-ωσάμενος.					

FORMATION OF THE TENSES

In all the Voices, is the same as that of the Barytons; but the First Future requires a long Vowel before *σω* :—

1. Except Verbs in *aw*, which have *ε* or *ι*, also *λ* or *ρ* pure, before *aw*, form the Future in *ασω*, and the Perfect in *αξα*: *ας*, *έδω*, *έδασω*, *είαξα*.

Some have the Future in *ασω* and *ησω* (poetically).

2. Some Verbs in *εω* form the Future in *εσω*, and the Perfect in *εχα*: as, *τελέω*.

Some have both terminations (poetically).

Some Dissyllables form the Future in *εωσω*, and the Perfect in *ευχα*: as, *θέω*, *πλέω*, &c.

3. Some in *οω* have, in the Future and Preterperfect, a penultimate *ο*: as, *ἀρόω*, *δμόω*.

The 2d Aorist is formed from the Imperfect, by omitting the Vowel before *ον*: as, *ἐτίμαον*, *ἔτιμον*; *ἐφιλεον*, *ἔφιλον*.

Of Verbs in μι.

Verbs in *μι* are formed from Verbs of the 3d Conjugation of Barytons, in *αω*, *εω*, *οω*, and *υω*,—

First, by prefixing the Reduplication with *ι*.

Second, by changing the *ω* into *μι*.

Third, by lengthening the penultimate.

Thus, from *στάω* is formed *ἴστημι*.

θέω ——— *τίθημι*.

δύω ——— *δίδωμι*.

δεινύω ——— *δείκνυμι*.

The Reduplication occurs only in the Present and Imperfect.

When the first Consonant is repeated with *ι*, it is called the *proper* Reduplication: as, *δύω*, *δίδωμι*.

If the Verb begin with a Vowel, with *πτ* or *στ*, Aspirated *ι* only is prefixed: as, *ἔω*, *ἵημι*; *πτάω*, *ἵπτημι*, &c. This is called the *improper* Reduplication.

Some Verbs are without a Reduplication: as, *φημι*, &c.

The Present, Imperfect, and 2d Aorist alone, are peculiar to Verbs in *μι*; the other Tenses are regularly formed (with some shades of exception) from Verbs in *ω* pure: as, *δώσω*, *δέδωχα*, as if from *δύω*.

Verbs in *μι* have no 2d Future, Perfect Middle, or 2d Aorist Passive.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Pres.	1. ἴσθ-ημι -ης -ησι 2. τίθ-ημι -ης -ησι 3. δίδ-ωμι -ως -ωσι	-α -ε -ο	τον τον	α· ε· ο	-μεν -τε -μεν -τε -μεν -τε	-ᾱσι -εῖσι -οῦσι
Imp.	1. ἴσθ-ην -ης -η 2. ἐτίθ-ην -ης -η 3. ἐδίδ-ων -ως -ω	-α -ε -ο	τον -ά -έ -ό	-α· -ε· -ο·	-μεν -τε -μεν -τε -μεν -τε	-ᾱσι -εῖσι -οῦσι
Aor. 2.	1. ἔσθην -ης -η 2. ἔθην -ης -η 3. ἔδ-ων -ως -ω	-η -ε -ο	τον -ή -έ -ό	-η· -ε· -ο·	-μεν -τε -μεν -τε -μεν -τε	-ᾱσι -εῖσι -οῦσι
Pr. Imp.	1. ἴσθ-αθι -ά 2. τίθ-ετι -ε 3. δίδ-οθι -ό	τω -τον, -των -τον, -των	τε, τωσαν τε, τωσαν τε, τωσαν			
2 Aor.	1. στήθι -ήτω, &c. 2. θές -έτω, &c. 3. δός, -ότω					
Of. Pr.	1. ἴσθαι-ην 2. τίθει-ην 3. δίδου-ην	ης -η -ητον -ήτην -ητον -ήτην	η η η	μεν -τε -σαν and	-εν -εν -εν	
2 Aor.	1. στήθην -ήτης. 2. θείην -είτης. 3. δούην-οίτης, &c.					
Pr.	1. ἴσθ-ῶ-ῥς-ῥ 2. τίθ-ῶ-ῥς-ῥ 3. δίδ-ῶ-ῥς-ῥ	-ᾱ -ῥ -ῥ	τον -τον -τον -τον -τον -τον	-ῶμεν -ῥ -ῥ -ῥ	-τε -ῶσι -τε -ῶσι -τε -ῶσι	
2 Aor.	1. στή-ῶ-ῥς, &c. 2. θεί-ῶ-ῥς, &c. 3. δού-ῶ-ῥς, &c.					
INFIN. Pres.	1. ἴσθ -άναι. 2. τίθ -έναι. 3. δίδ -όναι.					
Aor. 2.	στή-ῥναι, θεί-ῥναι, δού-ῥναι.					

Present Participle.

1. ἴσθ-ᾶς, -ᾶσα, -άν. G. ἄντος, -άσης, -άντος. So Aor. 2. στή-ᾶς.
 2. τίθ-εις, -εῖσα, -έν. G. έντος, -είσης, -έντος. So Aor. 2. θεί-εις.
 3. δίδ-ούς, -ούσα, -όν. G. όντος, -ούσης, -όντος. So Aor. 2. δού-ός.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

The Imperfect

Is formed from the Present, by prefixing the Augment (if the Verb begin with a simple Consonant), and changing *μι* into *ν*: as, τίθ*ημι*, ἐτίθ*ην*; but ἴσθ*ημι* makes ἴσθ*ην*.

The Persons of the Imperfect are seldom used; these 3d Persons Singular, ἴσθ*η* and ἐτίθ*η*, however, are met with. The Singular Number, and the 3d Person Plural, are frequently formed as if from the Contracts ἴσθ*ω*, τίθ*ω*, δίδ*ω*.

1. ἴστων -ας -α || -ων. 2. ἐτίθουν -εις -ει || -ουν. 3. ἐδίδουν
-ους -ου || -ουν.

So also the 2d Person Sing. of the Imperative: as, ἴστα, τίθει, δίδου.

The Second Aorist

Is formed from the Imperfect, by omitting the Reduplication: as, ἐτίθην, ἔθην, ἦν, ἦν; or by changing the improper Reduplication into the Augment: as, ἴστην, ἔστην.

If the Verb have no Reduplication, the Second Aorist is the same as the Imperfect: as, φημί, ἔφην.

The other Tenses are formed from the Present of the Barytons, regularly: as, στάω, στήσω, ἔστηχα.

CONJUGATION THROUGH THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Sub.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	ἴσ-ημι	αθι	αἶην	ῶ	δναι	ὰς
Imper.	ἴσ-ην					
Fut. 1.	στ-ήσω	ῆσον	ήσοιμι	ήσω	ήσειν	ήσων
Aor. 1.	ἔστ-ησα		ήσαιοιμι		ήσαι	ήσας
Perf.	ἔστ-ηκα	ηχε	ήχοιμι	ήχω	ηχέναι	ηχῶς
Pluper.	ἔστ-ήκειν					
Aor. 2.	ἔστ-ην	ῆθι	αἶην	ῶ	ῆναι	ας.
Pres.	τίθ-ημι	ετι	εἶην	ῶ	έναι	εἰς
Imper.	ἐτίθ-ην					
Fut. 1.	θήσω	ειχε	ήσοιμι	είχω	ήσειν	ήσων
Aor. 1.	ἔθ-ηκα		ήσαιοιμι		ήσαι	ήσας
Perf.	τέθ-εικα	ειχε	είχοιμι	είχω	ειχέναι	ειχῶς
Pluper.	ἔτεθεικειν					
Aor. 2.	ἔθ-ην	θές	εἶην	ῶ	εἶναι	εἰς.
Pres.	διδώμι	οθι	οἶην	ῶ	όναι	οὺς
Imper.	εδίδ-ων					
Fut. 1.	δώσω	ωχε	ώσοιμι	ώχω	ώσειν	ώσων
Aor. 1.	ἔδω-χα		ώσαιοιμι		ώσαι	ώσας
Perf.	δέδ-ωκα	ωχε	ώχοιμι	ώχω	ωχέναι	ωχῶς
Pluper.	ἔδεδῶκειν					
Aor. 2.	ἔδ-ων	ος	οἶην	ώ	οὔναι	οὺς.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Singular.

INDIC. Pres....

{ ἴσται αὐαὶ οἷ ἢ
τίθεται εἶται οἷ ἢ
δίδεται οἷται{ αἵται αἵμεθον
εἵται εἵμεθον
οἵται οἵμεθον*Dual.*

{ αἵσθον αἵσθων

{ αἵμεθα αἵμεθα

Plural.

{ αἵσθον αἵσθων

{ αἵμεθα αἵμεθα

Imperfect....

{ ἴσται αὐαὶ οἷ ἢ
τίθεται εἶται οἷ ἢ
δίδεται οἷται{ αἵται αἵμεθον
εἵται εἵμεθον
οἵται οἵμεθον

{ αἵσθον αἵσθων

{ αἵμεθα αἵμεθα

{ αἵμεθα αἵμεθα

{ αἵμεθα αἵμεθα

{ αἵμεθα αἵμεθα

{ αἵμεθα αἵμεθα

IMPER. Pres..

{ ἴσται αὐαὶ οἷ ἢ
τίθεται εἶται οἷ ἢ
δίδεται οἷται{ αἵται αἵμεθον
εἵται εἵμεθον
οἵται οἵμεθον

{ αἵσθον αἵσθων

{ αἵμεθα αἵμεθα

{ αἵμεθα αἵμεθα

{ αἵμεθα αἵμεθα

{ αἵμεθα αἵμεθα

{ αἵμεθα αἵμεθα

OPT. Pres.....

{ ἴσται αὐαὶ οἷ ἢ
τίθεται εἶται οἷ ἢ
δίδεται οἷται{ αἵται αἵμεθον
εἵται εἵμεθον
οἵται οἵμεθον

{ αἵσθον αἵσθων

{ αἵμεθα αἵμεθα

{ αἵμεθα αἵμεθα

{ αἵμεθα αἵμεθα

{ αἵμεθα αἵμεθα

{ αἵμεθα αἵμεθα

So Perfect 1.

{ ἴσται αὐαὶ οἷ ἢ
τίθεται εἶται οἷ ἢ
δίδεται οἷται{ αἵται αἵμεθον
εἵται εἵμεθον
οἵται οἵμεθον

{ αἵσθον αἵσθων

{ αἵμεθα αἵμεθα

{ αἵμεθα αἵμεθα

{ αἵμεθα αἵμεθα

{ αἵμεθα αἵμεθα

{ αἵμεθα αἵμεθα

SUB. Pres.....

{ ἴσται αὐαὶ οἷ ἢ
τίθεται εἶται οἷ ἢ
δίδεται οἷται{ αἵται αἵμεθον
εἵται εἵμεθον
οἵται οἵμεθον

{ αἵσθον αἵσθων

{ αἵμεθα αἵμεθα

{ αἵμεθα αἵμεθα

{ αἵμεθα αἵμεθα

{ αἵμεθα αἵμεθα

{ αἵμεθα αἵμεθα

So Perfect 1. ἴσται αὐαὶ οἷ ἢ, &c. 2. τῶν αὐαὶ οἷ ἢ, &c. 3. τῶν αὐαὶ οἷ ἢ, &c.
Inf. 1. ἴσται αὐαὶ οἷ ἢ, &c. 2. τῶν αὐαὶ οἷ ἢ, &c. 3. τῶν αὐαὶ οἷ ἢ, &c.
Part. Pres. 1. ἴσται αὐαὶ οἷ ἢ, &c. 2. τῶν αὐαὶ οἷ ἢ, &c. 3. τῶν αὐαὶ οἷ ἢ, &c.

CONJUGATION THROUGH THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Sub.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	ἴσθ-αμαι	ασο	αίμην	ᾶμαι	ασθαι	δμενος
Imper.	ἴσθ-αμην					
Perf.	ἔσθ-αμαι	ασο	αίμην	ῶμαι	δσθαι	αμένος
Pluper.	ἔσθ-αμην					
P.-p. F.	ἔσθας-ομαι	αθητι	οίμην	αθῶ	εσθαι	δμενος
Aor. 1.	ἔσθ-άθην		αθείην		αθῆναι	αθείς
Fut. 1.	σταθήσ-ομαι		οίμην		εσθαι	δμενος
Pres.	τίθ-εμαι	εσο	είμην	ῶμαι	εσθαι	έμενος
Imper.	έτιθ-εμην					
Perf.	τέθ-ειμαι	εισο	είμην	ῶμαι	εἶσθαι	ειμένος
Pluper.	έτεθ-είμην					
P.-p. F.	τεθείς-ομαι	έθητι	οίμην	εθῶ	εσθαι	δμενος
Aor. 1.	έτ-έθην		εθείην		εθῆναι	εθείς
Fut. 1.	τεθήσ-ομαι		οίμην		εσθαι	δμενος
Pres.	διδ-ομαι	οσο	οίμην	ῶμαι	ύσθαι	δμενος
Imper.	εδιδ-όμην					
Perf.	δέδ-ομαι	οσο	οίμην	ῶμαι	ύσθαι	δμενος
Pluper.	εδεδ-όμην					
P.-p. F.	δεδός-ομαι	όθητι	οίμην	οθῶ	εσθαι	δμενος
Aor. 1.	εδ-οθην		οθείην		οθῆναι	οθείς
Fut. 1.	δοθήσ-ομαι		οίμην		εσθαι	δμενος

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

The Present

Is formed from the Present Active, by changing *μι* into *μαι*, and the long penultimate Vowel into its correspondent short one: as, ἴσθμι, ἴσταμαι; τίθμι, τίθεμαι; except ᾄμαι, and some others.

The Imperfect

Is formed from the Present, by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing the Augment: as, τίθεμαι, ἐτιθέμην.

The other Tenses are formed after the manner of the Barytons: the Perfect has the penultimate short, except *τέθειμαι*, poetically; which, however, is made short in the 1st Aorist, *έτέθην*.

MIDDLE VOICE.

IND. Aor. 2.—1. *έστ-άμην*, -ασο or -ω, &c., as *ίσταμην*.
2. *έθ-έμην*, -εσο or -ου, &c., as *έτιθέμην*. 3. *έδ-όμην*, -οσο or -ου, as *έδιδόμην*.

IMPERAT. Aor. 2.—1. *στάσο*, as *ίστασο*. 2. *θέσο* or *θοῦ*, as *τίθεσο*. 3. *δόσο* or *δοῦ*, as *δίδεσο*.

OPT. Aor. 2.—1. *σταίμην*, as *ισταίμην*. 2. *θείμην*, as *τιθείμην*. 3. *δοίμην*, as *διδοίμην*.

So in SUB. Aor. 2.—1. *σῶμαι*. 2. *θῶμαι*. 3. *δῶμαι*, &c.

CONJUGATION THROUGH THE MOODS AND TENSES.

(The Present and Imperfect are the same as the Passive.)

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Sub.	Infin.	Part.
Fut. 1.	<i>στ-ήσομαι</i>		<i>ησοίμην</i>		<i>ήσεσθαι</i>	<i>ησόμενος</i>
Aor. 1.	<i>έστ-ησάμην</i>	<i>ῆσαι</i>	<i>ησαίμην</i>	<i>ήσωμαι</i>	<i>ήσασθαι</i>	<i>ησάμενος</i>
Aor. 2.	<i>έστ-αμην</i>	<i>άσο</i>	<i>αίμην</i>	<i>ῶμαι</i>	<i>ασθαι</i>	<i>άμενος</i>
Fut. 1.	<i>θ-ήσομαι</i>		<i>ησοίμην</i>		<i>ήσεσθαι</i>	<i>ησόμενος</i>
Aor. 1.	<i>έθ-ηκάμην</i> , not used farther.					
Aor. 2.	<i>έθ-έμην</i>	<i>έσο</i>	<i>είμην</i>	<i>ῶμαι</i>	<i>έσθαι</i>	<i>έμενος</i>
Fut. 1.	<i>δ-ώσομαι</i>		<i>ωσοίμην</i>		<i>ώσεσθαι</i>	<i>ωσόμενος</i>
Aor. 1.	<i>έδ-ωκάμην</i> , not used farther.					
Aor. 2.	<i>έδ-όμην</i>	<i>όσο</i>	<i>οίμην</i>	<i>ῶμαι</i>	<i>όσθαι</i>	<i>όμενος</i>

The Second Aorist

Is formed from the Imperfect, by omitting the Reduplication: as, *έτιθέμην*, *έθέμην*.

Verbs in *υμι*

Are formed from Verbs in *ω*, by changing *ω* into *μι*: as, *δεικνυμι* from *δεικνύω*; *ζεύγνυμι* from *ζευγνύω*.

Verbs in *υμι* have neither Reduplication, nor Optative, or Subjunctive Mood; and when they have a 2d Aorist, it is the same as the Imperfect.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. ζεύγν-υμι,	-υς,	-υσι.
D. —	-υτον,	-υτων.
P. ζεύγν-υμεν,	-υτε,	-υσι

Imperfect.

S. ἐζεύγν-υν,	-υς,	-υ.
D. —	-υτον,	-ύτην.
P. ἐζεύγν-υμεν,	-υτε,	-υσαν.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. —	ζεύγν-υθι,	-ύτω.
D. —	ζεύγν-υτον,	-υτων
P. —	ζεύγν-υτε,	-υτωσαν.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

ζευγν-ύναι.

Present.

N. ζευγν-ύς, -ῦσα, -ύν.

G. ζευγν-ύντος, -ύσης, -ύντος, &c.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	ζεύγν-υμαι,	-υσαι,	-υται.
D.	ζευγν-όμεθον,	-υσθον,	-υσθον.
P.	ζευγν-όμεθα,	-υσθε,	-υνται.

Imperfect.

S.	ἔζευγν-ύμην,	-υσο,	-υτο.
D.	ἔζευγν-όμεθον,	-υσθον,	-υσθην.
P.	ἔζευγν-όμεθα,	-υσθε,	-υντο

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	—	ζεύγν-υσο,	-υσθω.
D.	—	ζεύγν-υσθον,	-υσθων.
P.	—	ζεύγν-υσθε,	-υσθωσαν.

INFINITIVE.

Present.

ζεύγν-υσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

ζευγν-όμεν-ος, -η, -ον.

CONJUGATION THROUGH THE MOODS AND TENSES.

		Indic.	Imp.	Infin.	Part.
Act.	Pres.	ζεύγν-υμι	-υθι	-ύναι	-ύς.
	Imp.	ἔζεύγν-υν			
Pass.	Pres.	ζεύγν-υμαι	-υσο	-υσθαι	-όμενος.
	Imp.	ἔζευγν-ύμην			

Of Irregular Verbs in μι.

There are three Conjugations of Irregular Verbs in μι, each of which contains three Verbs.

From *ἔω* are derived,

1. *εἶμι*, to be; *εἶμι* and *ἵημι*, to go.
2. *ἵημι*, to send; *ἵημαι*, to sit; *εἶμαι*, to clothe one's self.
3. *κεῖμαι*, to lie down; *ἴσκημι*, to know; *φημι*, to say.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

Εἶμι, to be, and *εἶμι*, to go, have been conjugated before,
—pages, 39 and 41.

**Ιημι*, to go.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. <i>*Ιημι</i> ,	<i>ἴης</i> ,	<i>ἴησι</i> .
D. —	<i>ἴετον</i> ,	<i>ἴετον</i> .
P. <i>ἴομεν</i> ,	<i>ἴετε</i> ,	<i>ἴεσσι</i> .

Imperfect.

P. —	—	<i>ἴεσαν</i> .
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OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. —	—	<i>ἴειη</i> .
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INFINITIVE.

Present.

ἵεναι.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

ἵεις, ἵεντος.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. ἴε-μαι,	-σαι,	-ται.
D. ἰέμεθον,	-σθον,	-σθον.
P. ἰέμεθα,	-σθε,	-νται.

Imperfect.

S. ἰέ-μην,	-σο,	-το.
D. ἰέ-μεθον,	-σθον,	-σθην.
P. ἰέ-μεθα,	-εσθε,	-ντο.

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

ἴεσο, ἰέσθω.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

ἰέμεν-ος, -η, -ον.

Ἰημι, to send.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. Ἰημι,	ἴης,	ἴησι.
D. —	ἴετον	ἴτον.
P. ἴεμεν,	ἴετε,	ἴεϊσι.

Imperfect.

S. ἴην,	ἴης,	ἴη.
D. —	ἴετον,	ἴετην.
P. ἴεμεν,	ἴετε,	ἴεσαν.

First Future.

S. ἴσ-ω,	-εις,	-ει.
D. —	-ετον,	-ετον
P. ἴσ-ομεν,	-ετε,	-ουσι.

First Aorist.

ἦχα.

Perfect.

εἶχα.

Pluperfect.

εἶχαι.

Second Aorist.

S. ἦν,

ἦς,

ἦ.

D. —

ἔτον,

ἔτην.

P. ἔμεν,

ἔτε,

ἔσαν.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. —

ἔθι,

ἔτω.

D. —

ἔτον,

ἔτων

P. —

ἔτε,

ἔτωσαν.

First Aorist.

ἦπον.

Perfect.

εἶπε.

Second Aorist.

S. —

ἔς,

ἔτω.

D. —

ἔτον,

ἔτων.

P. —

ἔτε,

ἔτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. ἔλ-ην,

-ης,

-η.

D. —

-ητον,

-ήτην.

P. ἔλ-ημεν,

-ητε;

-ησαν

First Future.

ἔσομαι.

Perfect.

εἴσομαι.

Second Aorist.

S. εἰ-ην,

-ης,

-η.

D. —

-ητον,

-ήτην.

P. εἰ-ημεν,

-ητε,

-ησαν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. ἴω,	ἴῃς,	ἴῃ.
D. —	ἴῃτον,	ἴῃτον.
P. ἴωμεν,	ἴῃτε,	ἴωσι.

Perfect.

S. εἶχ-ω,	-ῃς,	-ῃ.
D. —	-ῃτον,	-ῃτον.
P. εἶχ-ωμεν,	-ῃτε,	-ῶσι.

Second Aorist.

S. ᾶ,	ᾷς,	ᾷ.
D. —	ᾷτον,	ᾷτον.
P. ᾶμεν,	ᾷτε,	ᾶσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

ἵεναι.

First Future.

ῥῥσιν.

Perfect.

εἰλέναι.

Second Aorist.

εἶναι.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

ἰείς, ἰεῖσα, ἰέν.

First Future.

ῥῥων, ῥῥουσα, ῥῥον.

Perfect.

εἰχώς, εἰχῶτα, εἰχός.

Second Aorist.

εἶς, εἶσα, ἔν.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. ἴε-μαι,	-σαι,	-ται.
D. -μεθον,	-σθον,	-σθον.
P. -μεθα,	-σθε,	-νται.

Imperfect.

S. ἰέ-μην,	-σο,	-το.
D. -μεθον,	-σθον,	-σθην.
P. -μεθα,	-σθε,	-ντο.

Perfect.

S. εἶ-μαι,	-σαι,	-ται.
D. -μεθον,	-σθον,	-σθον.
P. -μεθα,	-σθε,	-νται.

Pluperfect.

S. εἶ-μην,	-σο,	-το.
D. -μεθον.	-σθον,	-σθην.
P. -μεθα,	-σθε,	-ντο.

P.-p. Future.
εἰσομαι.

First Aorist.
ἔθην and εἰθην.

First Future.
ἐθήσομαι

MIDDLE VOICE.

Present and Imperfect are like the Passive.

First Aorist.

S. ἤκ-αμην,	-ω,	-ατο.
D. -αμεθον,	-ασθον,	-άσθην
P. -άμεθα,	-ασθε,	-αντο.

First Future.

S. ἦσ-ομαι,	-η,	-εται.
D. -ομεθον,	-εσθον,	-εσθον.
P. -ομεθα,	-εσθε,	-ονται.

Second Aorist.

S. ἔμην,	ἔσο,	ἔτο.
D. ἔμεθον,	ἔσθον,	ἔσθην.
P. ἔμεθα,	ἔσθε,	ἔντο.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Second Aorist.

S. —	ἔσο,	ἔσθω.
D. —	ἔσθον,	ἔσθων.
P. —	ἔσθε,	ἔσθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

First Future

S. ἡσοί-μην,	-ο,	-το.
D. -μεθον,	-σθον,	-σθην.
P. -μεθα,	-σθε,	-ντο.

Second Aorist.

S. εἴ-μην,	-ο,	-το.
D. -μεθον,	-σθον,	-σθην.
P. -μεθα,	-σθε,	-ντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Second Aorist.

S. ᾤμαι,	ῆ,	ῆται.
D. ᾤμεθον,	ῆσθον,	ῆσθων.
P. ᾤμεθα,	ῆσθε,	ᾠνται.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

First Future.

ἡσεσθαι.

Second Aorist.

ἔσθαι.

PARTICIPLES.

First Future.

ἡσόμενος, -η, -ον.

Second Aorist.

ἔμεν-ος, -η, -ον.

Ἔμμαι, to sit.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. Ἔμμαι,	ἔσαι,	ἔται.
D. ἔμεθον,	ἔσθον,	ἔσθον.
P. ἔμεθα,	ἔσθε,	ἔνται.

Imperfect.

S. ἔμην,	ἔσο,	ἔτο.
D. ἔμεθον,	ἔσθον,	ἔσθην.
P. ἔμεθα,	ἔσθε,	ἔντο.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. —	ἔσο,	ἔσθω.
D. —	ἔσθον,	ἔσθων.
P. —	ἔσθε,	ἔσθωσαν.

INFINITIVE.

Present.

ἔσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

ἕμεν-ος, -η, -ον

Εἰμαι, to clothe one's self.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present and Perfect.

S. Εἰ-μαι.	-σαι,	-ται and -σαι.
P. —	—	εἶνται.

Pluperfect.

P. εἶμην,	εἶσο and ἔσο, εἶτο, εἶστο, ἔεστο and ἔστο.	
S. —	—	εἶντο.

First Aorist.

S. εἰσ-έσσω-& ἔεισ-άμην,	-ω,	-ατο.
D. -άμεθον,	-ασθον,	-άσθην.
P. -άμεθα,	-ασθε,	-αντο.

PARTICIPLES.

Present and Perfect.

εἰμένος.

First Aorist.

ἐσσόμενος

Κεῖμαι, to lie down.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	Κεῖ-μαι,	-σαι,	-ται.
D.	-μεθον,	-σθον,	-σθον.
P.	-μεθα,	-σθε,	-νται.

Imperfect.

S.	ἐκεῖ-μην,	-σο,	-το.
D.	-μεθον,	-σθον,	-σθην.
P.	-μεθα,	-σθε,	-ντο.

First Future.

S.	κεῖσ-ομαι,	-η,	-εται.
D.	-όμεθον,	-εσθον,	-εσθον.
P.	-όμεθα,	-εσθε,	-ονται

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	—	κεῖσο,	κεῖσθω.
D.	—	κεῖσθον,	κεῖσθων.
P.	—	κεῖσθε,	κεῖσθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	κεοί-μην,	-ο,	-το.
D.	-μεθον,	-σθον,	-σθην.
P.	-μεθα,	-σθε,	-ντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Present.

κέωμαι.

First Aorist.

κείσωμαι.

INFINITIVE.

Present.

ᾶισθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

κείμεν-ος, -η, -ον

ᾶισημι, to know.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. ᾶισημι,	-ης,	-ησι.
D. —	-ατον,	-ατο
P. -αμεν and μεν,	-ατε and τε,	-ασι.

Imperfect.

S. ᾶισ-ην,	-ης,	-η.
D. —	-ατον,	-ατην.
P. -αμεν,	-ατε,	-ασαν and ω.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. —	-ᾶσ-αθι and -θι,	-ατω and τω.
D. —	-ατον and -τον,	-ατων and -των.
P. —	-ατε and τε,	-ατωσαν, τωσαν, and τον.

INFINITIVE.

Present.

ᾶσάναι.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

ᾶσα-ς, -σα, -ν.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. ᾶσα-μαι,	-σαι,	-ται.
D. -μεθον,	-σθον,	-σθον.
P. -μεθα,	-σθε,	-νται.

Imperfect.

S. ἴσα-μην,	-σο,	-το.
D. -μεθον,	-σθον,	-σθην.
P. -μεθα,	-σθε,	-ντο.

INFINITIVE.*Present.*

ἴσασθαι.

PARTICIPLE.*Present.*

ἰσάμεν-ος, -η, -ον.

Φημί, to say.

INDICATIVE MOOD.*Present.*

S. φημί,	φῆς,	φησί.
D. —	φατόν,	φατόν.
P. φαμέν,	φατέ,	φασί.

Imperfect.

S. ἔφην,	-ης,	-η.
D. —	-ατον,	-ατην.
P. -αμεν,	-ατε,	-ασαν and -αν.

First Future.

S. φήσ-ω,	-εῖς,	-εἰ.
D. —	-ετον,	-ετον.
P. -ομην,	-ετε,	-ουσι.

First Aorist.

S. ἔφησ-α,	-ας,	-ε.
D. —	-ατον,	-ατην.
P. -αμεν,	-ατε,	-αν.

Second Aorist.

S. ἔφ-ην,	-ης,	-η.
D. —	-ητον,	-ητην.
P. -ημεν,	-ητε,	-ησαν.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. —	φάθι,	φάτω.
D. —	φάτον,	φάτων.
P. —	φάτε,	φάτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. φαί-ην,	-ης,	-η.
D. —	-ητον,	-ήτην.
P. { -ημεν,	-ητε,	-ησαν.
-μεν,	-τε,	-εν.

First Aorist.

S. φήσ-αιμι,	-αις,	-αι.
D. —	-αιτον,	-αίτην.
P. -αιμεν,	-αιτε,	-αιεν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. φῶ,	φῆς,	φῆ.
D. —	φῆτον,	φῆτον.
P. φῶμεν,	φῆτε,	φῶσι.

INFINITIVE.

Present.

φάναι.

First Aorist.

φῆσαι.

Second Aorist.

φῆναι.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

φὰς, φᾶσα, φάν.

First Future.

φήσων.

First Aorist.

φήσας.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

Perfect.

πέφεται.

IMPERATIVE.

Perfect.

πέφασθω.

INFINITIVE.

πεφάσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

πεφασμέν-ος, η, ον.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S.	φα-μαι,	-σαι,	-ται.
D.	-μεθον,	-σθον,	-σθον.
P.	-μεθα,	-σθε,	-νται.

Imperfect and Second Aorist.

S.	ἐφά-μην,	-σο,	-το.
D.	-μεθον,	-σθον,	-σθην.
P.	-μεθα,	-δσθε,	-ντο.

IMPERATIVE MOOD

Present.

S.	—	φάσ-ο,	-θω.
D.	—	-θον,	-θων.
P.	—	-θε,	-θωσαν.

INFINITIVE.

Present.

φάσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

φάμενος, -η, -ον.

Of Verbs in *σχω*.

Verbs in *σχω* resemble Verbs in *μι*, and, like them, are derived from Verbs in *αω*, *εω*, *οω*, and *υω*, by placing *σ* before *ω*, which they preserve only in the Present and Imperfect.

The other Tenses are formed from their Primitives.

Γηράσχω, *γεράσω*, *γεγήραχα*, to grow old; from *γηράω*
Ἀρέσχω, *ἀρέσω*, *ἤρεχα*, to please; from *ἀρέω*.

Βόσχω, *βόσω*, *βέβοχα*, to feed; from *βόω*.

Μεθύσχω, *μεθύσω*, *μεμέθυχα*, to make drunk; from *μεθύω*.

Many Verbs in *σχω*, like Verbs in *μι*, prefix a Reduplication: as, *διδράσχω*, to run, from *δράω*; *διδύσχω*, to dress, from *δύω*; *πιπράσχω*, to sell, from *πράω*.

Verbs in *σχω*, which have a Second Aorist, borrow it from the kindred Verbs in *μι*: as, *άλίσχω*, Aor. 2. *ἤλων*; *βρώσχω*, Aor. 2. *ἔβρων*; *γινώσχω*, Aor. 2. *ἔγνων*; as if from *άλῶμι*, *βρῶμι*, *γνῶμι*.

OF IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Impersonal Verbs have only the Third Person Singular of each Tense, and, in Participles, only the Neuter Gender: they have commonly the sign *it*, before them in English: as

Δεῖ, *it behooveth*; Imperf. *ἔδει*; 1st Aor. *ἐδέησε*; 1st Fut. *δεήσει*; Optat. Pres. *δέοι*; Infin. *δεῖν*, *δεησεῖν*, *δεῖσθαι*; Part. *δέων*, *δεησόν*, *δεησάν*.

Δοκεῖ, *it seemeth*; Imperf. *ἐδόκει*; 1st Fut. *δόξει*; 1st Aor. *ἔδοξε*; Part. *δοκούν*.

Πρέπει, *it becometh*; Imperf. *ἐπρέπει*; Infin. *πρεπεῖν*; Part. *πρέπον*.

Ἀνάγκη, *it is proper*; Imperf. *ἀνῆκε*; Part. *ἀνήκον*.

Προσῆκει, it is convenient; Imperf. *προσῆκε*; Part. *προσῆκον*.

Μέλει, it is minded; Imperf. *ἔμελε*; 1st Aor. *ἐμέλησε*; 1st Fut. *μελήσει*.

Χρή, for *χρήσι*, it behooveth; Imperf. *ἐχρῆν* or *χρῆν*; 1st Fut. *χρήσει*; Infm. *χρῆναι* or *χρῆν*.

Many Verbs, in the Passive Voice, are taken impersonally: as, *λέγεται*, it is reported; *ἐῖμαρται*, it is decreed; *εἴρηται*, it has been said, &c.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

A.

Αἰρέω, to take; *αἰρήσω*, ἤρηκα; (*ἔλω*) *εἶλον*, *εἰλόμην*, *ἔλῳ*, *ελοῦμαι*, *εἰλάμην*.

Αἰσθάνομαι, to perceive; (*αἰσθέω*) *αἰσθήσομαι*, ἤσθημαι, ἤσθόμην.

Ἀλίσκω, to take; (*ἀλόω*) *ἀλώσω*, -σομαι, ἤλωσα, ἤλωκα and *ἔαλωκα*, ἤλωμαι, ἤλων, and *ἔάλων*.

Ἀμαρτάνω, to sin; (*ἀμαρτέω*) *ἀμαρτήσω*, -σομαι, ἡμάρτησα, -κα, -μαι, ἡμαρτον, poet. ἡμβροτον.

B.

Βαίνω, to go; (*βάω*) *βήσομαι*, ἔβησα, ἐβησάμην, βέβηκα, -μαι; (*βῆμι*) ἔβην.

Βάλλω, to cast; *βαλῶ*, ἔβαλον; (*βλέω*) *βλήσω*, βέβληκα, -μαι, ἐβλήθην, βληθήσομαι.

Γ.

Γίνομαι, γίγνομαι, to be; (*γενέω*) *γενήσομαι*, ἐγενήσάμην, γεγένημαι, ἐγενήθην, ἐγενόμην, γέγονα.

Γινώσκω, γιγνώσκω, to know; (*γνόω*) *γνώσω*, -ομαι, ἔγνωκα, -σομαι, ἐγνώσθην, γνωσθήσομαι; (*γνώμι*) ἔγνων.

Δ.

Δάκνω, to bite; (*δήκω*) *δήξω*, -ομαι, ἔδηξα, δέδηκα, -γμαι, ἐδήχθην, ἔδακον.

E.

* *Ερχομαι*, to come; (ἐλεύθω) ἐλεύσομαι, ἤλευσα, ἤλυθον, by Sync. ἦλθον, ἤλυθα, and ἐλήλυθα.

Εύρίσκω, to find; (εὐρέω) εὐρήσω, εὐρησάμην, εὔρηκα, -μαι, εὐρέθην, εὐρεθήσομαι, εὔρον, εὐρόμην.

* *Εχω*, to have; ἔξω, (σχέω) σχήσω, -ομαι, ἔσχηκα, -μαι, ἐσχέθην, σχεθήσομαι, ἔσχον, ἐσχόμην; (σχῆμι) 2 Aor. Imp σχές.

Θ

Θνήσκω, to die; θνήξω; (θνάω) τέθνηκα, τέθναα, τέθνευκα, and τέθνευα, τεθνεώς, -ῶσα, -ῶτος; (θήνω) ἔθανον, θανοῦμαι.

I.

* *Ἰκνέομαι*, to come; (ἵκω) -ξομαι, ἰξάμην, ἵγμαι, ἰκόμην; (ἵξω) ἵξον.

Λ.

Λαγχάνω, to obtain by lot; (λήχω) λήξω, -ομαι, λέληχα, Att. εἴληχα, -γμαι, ἔλαχον, λέλογχα.

Λαμβάνω, to receive; (λήβω) λήψομαι, λέληφα, Att. εἴληφα, λέλημμαι, Att. εἴλημμαι, ἐλήφθην, Att. εἰλήφθην, ληφθήσομαι, ἔλαβον, ἐλαβόμην.

Λανθάνω, to lie hid; (λήθω) λήσω, -ομαι, λέλησμαι, and λέλασμαι, ἐλήσθην, ἔλαθον, ἐλαθόμην, λέληθα.

Μ.

Μανθάνω, to learn; (μαθέω) μαθήσομαι, ἐμαθησάμην, μεμαθήκα, ἔμαθον.

Μιμνήσκω, to remember; (μνᾶω) μνήσω, -ομαι, ἔμνησα, ἐμνησάμην, μέμνημαι, μεμνήσομαι, ἐμνήσθην, μνησθήσομαι.

Ο.

* *Ὀλλυμι* or *ὀλλύω*, to destroy; (ὀλέω) ὀλέσω, ὤλεσα, ὤλεκα, Att. ὀλώλεκα, ὤλεμαι, ὀλέσθην, ὤλον, ὀλῶ, ὀλόμην, ὀλοῦμαι, ὤλα, Att. ὤλωλα.

Π.

Πάσχω, to suffer; (πήθω) πήσομαι, Boeot. πείσομαι, ἔπησα, ἔπαθον, πέπηθα; (παθέω) παθήσω, ἐπάθησα, πεπιδθησα; (πένθω) πέπονθα.

Πίνω and πῶμι, to drink; (πόω) πώσω, πέπωκα, -μαι, and πέπομαι, ἐπόθην; (πίω) πίομαι, πίομαι, ἔπιον, πιούμαι; (πῖμι) πῖθι.

Πίπτω, to fall; (πτώω) πτώσω, πέπτωκα, πεπτεῶς, πεπτηῶς, πεπτῶς; (πεσέω) ἐπέσον, πεσοῦμαι

Τ.

Τίχτω, to bring forth; (τέχω) τέξω, -ομαι, ἐτέχθην, ἔτεχον, ἐτεχόμεν, τέτοκα.

Τρέχω, to run; (θρέξω, (δραμέω) δεδράμηκα, -μαι; (δρέμω) ἔδραμον, δραμοῦμαι, δέδρομαι.

Τυχάνω, to happen; (τυχέω) τυχῆσω, ἐτύχησα, τετύχηκα; (τεύχω) τεύξομαι, τέτευχα, τέτυγμαι, τετύξομαι, ἐτύχθην, ἔτυχον.

Φ.

Φέρω, to bear; (οἶω) οἶσω, οἶσομαι, οἶσθην, οἶσθησομαι; (ἐνέγκω) ἤνεγκα, ἤνεγκάμην, ἠνέχθην, ἤνεγκον, ἠνεγκόμεν; (ἐνέκω) ἤνεικα, ἠνεικάμην, ἠνεικον; (ἐνέχω) ἐνήνοχα; (φορέω) φορήσω, ἐφόρησα, πεφόρημαι.

ADVERBS.

Those which require particular notice, as distinguished from the Latin, are the following: signifying

In a place, ending in θα, θι, χη, χου, οι, and ου: as, ἐνταῦθα, οὐρανόθι, πανταχῇ, and πανταχοῦ, πεδοί, οἰκοί.

Motion from a place, in θε andθεν: as, οὐρανόθε and οὐρανόθεν.

Motion to a place, in δε, ζε, σε, andσι: as, οὐρανόνδε and οὐρανόσε, χαμᾶζε.

ADVERBIAL PARTICLES,

Used only in composition. *a* or *av*, signifying

Privation, from *ἄνευ*, *without*: as, *ἄνυδρος*, *without water*.

Increase, from *ἄγαν*, *much*: as, *ἄξυλος*, *much wooded*.

Union, from *ἅμα*, *together*: as, *ἄλογος*, *a consort*.

The following signify *increase*:

αρι, from *ἄρω*, *to furnish*.

βου, from *βοῦς*, *an ox*.

βρι, from *βριθὺς*, *strong*.

δα, from *δασὺς*, *thick*.

ερι, from *εἶρω*, *to connect*.

ζα, *Æolice*, for *δά*.

λα, from *λίαν*, *much*.

λι, *the same*.

Δυσ signifies *difficulty*: as, *δυστυχέω*, *to be unhappy*.

PREPOSITIONS.

There are eighteen Prepositions: six Monosyllables: *εις*, *ἐκ* or *ἐξ*, *ἐν*, *πρὸς*, *πρὸς*, and *σὺν*: twelve Dissyllables: *ἀμφι*, *ἀνὰ*, *ἀντὶ*, *ἀπό*, *διὰ*, *ἐπὶ*, *κατὰ*, *μετὰ*, *παρὰ*, *περὶ*, *ὕπέρ*, and *ὕπό*.

GENERAL SIGNIFICATION OF PREPOSITIONS IN
COMPOSITION.

Ἀμφι, 1. *about*, *around*. 2. *doubt*.

Ἀνὰ, 1. *again*, *back*. 2. *upwards*.

Ἀντὶ, 1. *opposition*. 2. *return*, *instead*.

Ἀπὸ, 1. *separation*. 2. *privation*, *away*. 3. *much*.

Διὰ, 1. *through*. 2. *division*.

Εἰς, *in*, *to*.

Ἐξ or *ἐξ*, *from, out of.*

Ἐν, *in.*

Ἐπὶ, 1. *addition.* 2. *upon.* 3. *attack.*

Κατὰ, 1. *completion.* 2. *downwards.* 3. *opposition.*

Μετὰ, 1. *participation.* 2. *change.*

Παρά, 1. *near.* 2. *beyond.* 3. *comparison.*

Περί, 1. *about.* 2. *superiority.*

Πρὸ, 1. *before.* 2. *forwards.*

Πρὸς, 1. *motion towards.* 2. *conjunction, relation.*

Σύν, *together, with.*

Ὑπέρ, 1. *over.* 2. *beyond.* 3. *for.*

Ὑπό, 1. *under, from below.* 2. *diminution.* 3. *secretly.*

SYNTAX.

THE NOMINATIVE AND VERB.

A NEUTER Plural is generally joined to a Verb Singular :
as, *ἄστρο φαίνεται*.

A Dual Nominative is often found with a Verb Plural :
as, *ἄμφω λέγουσι*; but not a Plural Nominative with a Dual Verb.

THE SUBSTANTIVE AND ADJECTIVE.

An Adjective of the Masculine Gender is sometimes construed with a Feminine Substantive : as, *τῷ γυναικι*. This construction would appear intended to dignify the female sex : we meet in Euripides, in reference to Alcestis, *οἱ προθυήσχοντες*; where she is introduced, using not only the Masculine Gender, but the Plural Number. The Masculine *Article* appears to be limited to the Dual Number.

A Substantive is sometimes used as an Adjective : as, *γλῶσσαν, Ελλάδα ἐδίδαξε*. Thus in English, "sea water," &c.

The Substantive is often changed into a Genitive Plural, preceded by a Pronoun or Article : as, *οἱ ἀγαθοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων*.

THE RELATIVE AND ARTICLE.

The Relative often agrees with its antecedent in case by attraction : as, *ἐν ταῖς ἐορταῖς, αἷς ἡγομην*. The Relative, in this construction, sometimes precedes the Substantive : as, *ὃν ἡ ἔχεις δυνάμει*; something like our English "with what force you have."

The Article is poetically used for the Relative: as, πατήρ, ὁ σ' ἔτρεφε.

The Article and the Participle, used for the Relative and Verb, is a common idiom in Greek: as, ὁ φυλάττων, *he who guards*; and should invariably be so translated.

The Article is often used elliptically without a Substantive. First, in the Neuter Gender, signifying *possession or relation*: as, ὁ θεὸς τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων διοικεῖ; *God directs the affairs of men*. Secondly, in the Masculine, followed by ἀμφὶ or περὶ, with a proper name, and signifying *attendants, or the party*: as, οἱ ἀμφὶ Ἠρίαμον. Thirdly, in a peculiar mode of construction, before an Accusative and an Infinitive: as, τὸ χαίρειν τοῖς μιμήμασι πάντας, *σύμφυτον τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἐστὶ*; the circumstance, *that all should delight in imitations, is natural to men*. So we have it repeatedly in the New Testament: as, ἐν τῷ εἶναι αὐτὸν; i. e. ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ ἢ πράγματι, and may be translated, “*while or when he was*.”

THE GENITIVE.

The *matter of which a thing is made*, is put in the Genitive: as, τὸν δίφρον ἐποίησεν (ἐξ) ἰσχυρῶν ξύλων. *Cost or value, crime or punishment, difference or eminence*, are put in the Genitive: as, δὸς αὐτὸν ἡμῖν (ἀντι) δραχμῆς—γρᾶφομαί σε (περὶ) κλοπῆς.

Part of time is expressed by the Genitive: as, (ἐπι) θέρους τε καὶ χειμῶνος.

NOTE.—The Prepositions, within the parentheses in the preceding examples, mean to signify what may be the latent government; this will be so understood in cases of future occurrence.

Grief and surprise require the Genitive: as, τῆς μωρίας, *what folly!*

Comparatives are followed by a Genitive, when the

Greek for *than* is suppressed: as, ἀναρχίας μεῖζον οὐκ ἔστι καχόν.

Verbs expressive of the actions of the *senses*, except that of *sight*, require a Genitive: as, τῶν μαρτύρων ἀπηκόατε.

Words signifying *plenty* or *want*, take the Genitive: as, πλούσιος καχών.

The Latin Ablative Absolute is expressed in Greek by the Genitive: as, ἡλίου τέλλοντος.

These are phrases of peculiar construction: πινῖν (μέρος) ὕδατος; *to drink some water*; analogous to the French “*boire de l'eau*.” μακάριος (ἔνεχα) τῆς τύχης; *happy in fortune*: μάρψας (ἐκ) ποδός νιν; *having seized him by the foot*. Note the words presumed to be the latent government.

THE DATIVE.

The *instrument* and *manner* of an action are put in the Dative: as, ἀργυρέαις λόγχαισι μάχου.

Verbs signifying *to accompany* or *follow*, *to blame*, *converse with*, *pray to*, and *to use*, require the Dative: as, τῷ νῆες ἔποντο.—τοὺς τοῖς ἀμαρτανομένοις ἐπιτιμῶντας.

Verbal Adjectives govern the PERSON in the Dative, and the THING in the case proper to the kindred Verb: as, ὁμῖν ταῦτα πραχτέον. Thus, in Latin, we meet “*ætate utendum est*.”

Ὁ αὐτὸς, *the same*, requires the Dative: as, τῆς αὐτῆς εἰσι ζημίας ἄξιοι οἱ συγχρόπτοντες τοῖς ἐξαμαρτανουσι; *those who conceal, are deserving of the same punishment as those who commit a fault*. So in Latin “*idem facit occidenti*.” —HOR.

THE ACCUSATIVE.

The Accusative is of universal use, with *κατὰ* understood as, δεινὸς μάχην.

Verbs signifying *to do* or *speak well or ill of*, *to give* or *take away*, *to admonish*, *to clothe*, govern an Accusative of

the *person*, and another of the *thing*: as, πολλὰ ἀγαθὰ τὴν πόλιν ἐποίησε. For the Accusative of the thing is frequently substituted the Adverbs εὖ, κακῶς, καλῶς.

Distance and *space* are put in the Accusative: as, Ἔφεσος ἀπέχει ἀπὸ Σαρδέων τριῶν ἡμερῶν ὁδόν.

VERBS PASSIVE.

Verbs of a *passive* signification are followed by a Genitive, governed by ὑπὸ, ἀπὸ, ἐκ, παρὰ, or πρὸς: as, ὁ νοῦς ὑπὸ οἴνου διαφθείρεται.

THE INFINITIVE.

The *Infinitive* is used to express the *cause* or *end* of an action: as, τίς σφωὲ ξυνέτηχε μάχεσθαι.

When the subject of the Infinitive is the same as that of the governing Finite Verb, it is also in the *Nominative*: as, Σοφοκλῆς ἔφη αὐτὸς μὲν, οἷους δεῖ, ἀνθρώπους ποιεῖν, Εὐριπίδης δὲ, οἷοί εἰσι; *Sophocles said, that he (Sophocles) made men such as they ought to be; Euripides, such as they are.* This Syntax we find imitated in Virgil: "*sensit medios delapsus in hostes.*"

The Infinitive is used after the manner of Latin Gerunds and Supines, sometimes with, sometimes without, a Preposition: as, κάλλιστα ἰδεῖν; *pulcherrima visu*: ἐν τῷ μαθεῖν; *in discendo*. This we find imitated in Latin: as, *tempus equum solvere colla; niveus videri, &c.*

Expressions of the form of "*moriturus sum*" are exhibited in Greek by μέλλω: as, μέλλω τεθνάναι. Similar to this is the French "*Je dois mourir.*"

The Infinitive is often used in an Imperative sense, some such Verb as δρα or μέμνησο being understood: as, μὴ σύγ' ἀθανάτοισι μάχεσθαι.

The Infinitive appears in a somewhat absolute form in these expressions: ὡς ἀπλῶς εἰπεῖν; *to speak plainly*,—an

idiom evidently familiar to our own language: as also, *ὡς εἰπεῖν*; *so to speak*,—a common English phrase;—*δοξεῖν μοι*; *as it appears to me*; where, perhaps, *κατὰ τὸ* may be supplied;—*μικροῦ* or *ὀλίγου δεῖν*; *almost, nearly*; literally, *so as to want little*, *ὥστε* being understood. Sometimes, even the Infinitive *δεῖν* is omitted.

THE PARTICIPLE.

The Participle is often elegantly preceded by the Verbs *εἶμι*, *γίνομαι*, *φαίνομαι*, *υπάρχω*, *ἔχω*, *κύρω*: as, *οὐκ ἐχθρὸς ὑπῆρχεν ὦν*; *he was not an enemy*.

Τυχάνω, joined with a Participle, may be translated, *by chance*; *λανθάνω*, *privately or ignorantly*; *φθάνω*, *previously*; in which phrases the Participle is to be translated as a Verb: thus, *ἔτυχον ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ ὦν*; *I was in the house by chance*; literally, *I happened being (or to be) in the house*: *ἐλάθομεν διαφέροντες*; *we unwittingly differed*; literally, *we were not aware differing, or that we differed*.

Δήλος, *φανερὸς*, *ἀφανής*, &c., are also used Adverbially with Participles: as, *αὐτὸς τοῦτο ποιῶν φανερός ἦν*; *he manifestly did this*.

The Participle is used, instead of an Infinitive, after Verbs signifying *to desist*, *persevere*, *perceive*, *show*; or expressing an *affection of the mind*: as, *τὴν εἰρήνην ἄγοντες διατελοῦσι*; *they continue to preserve peace*: *θεὸν οὐ λήξω προστάτην ἔχων*; *I shall not cease to have God for my defender*: *μύνησο ἄνθρωπος ὦν*; *remember that you are a man*.

ADVERBS

Are followed by the Genitive, Dative, or Accusative, either because they are originally Nouns, or because those cases are governed by a Preposition understood.

EXAMPLES OF THE FORMER.

Πλὴν; *rejection*: πλὴν ἐμοῦ; *excepting me*.

Χάριν; *for the sake*: χάριν Ἑκτορος; *for the sake of Hector*.

Χωρὶς; *separation*: χωρὶς τῶν ἀνδρῶν; *without the men*.

Τοῦ Διὸς ἐνώπιον; *in the sight of Jupiter*.

EXAMPLES OF THE LATTER.

Ἀνευ (ἀπὸ) ὀνομάτων; *without names*.

Ἀμα (σὺν) λαῷ; *with the people*.

Ναὶ μὰ (ἐπὶ) τόδε σκῆπτρον; *I swear by this sceptre*.

NOTE.—Μὰ generally *denies*, except joined with ναὶ; νῆ *affirms*, unless joined with a Negative.

Adverbs of *time* are sometimes changed into Adjectives: as, οὐ χρή παννύχιον εὔδειν βουλευφόρον ἄνδρα.

Adverbs of *quality* are elegantly joined with the Verbs ἔχω, πάσχω, ποίεω, φέρω, φῶμι, χράσμαι, &c.: as,

Ἡδέως ἔχε (σεαυτὸν) πρὸς πάντας; *be pleasant to all*.

Εὖ πάσχειν; εὖ ποιεῖν; *to receive a favour; to confer a favour*.

Two or more *Negatives* strengthen the negation: as,

Οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδέν; *there is nothing*.

Οὐδέποτε οὐδὲν οὐ μὴ γένηται τῶν δεόντων; *nothing WHAT-EVER, that is necessary, will be done*.

PREPOSITIONS.

Ἀντὶ, ἀπὸ, ἐκ or ἐξ, and πρὸ, govern only the *Genitive*; ἐν and σὺν, only the *Dative*; and εἰς or ἐς, only the *Accusative*.

Διά.

Through ;	Gen. and Acc. as, διὰ χειμῶνος—διὰ πόντον
After ;	— as, διὰ μακροῦ χρόνου.
On account of ;	Acc. as, διὰ σέ.

Κατά.

Under ;	Gen. as, δύναι κατὰ τῆς γῆς.
Through ;	— as, κατὰ στρατοῦ.
Against ;	— as, κατὰ τῆς πόλεως.
According to ;	Acc. as, κατὰ λόγον ζῆν.
In ;	— as, ἐξέσθην κατὰ κλισιμούς.

ὑπέρ.

Above ;	Gen. as, ὑπὲρ γῆς ἐστί.
For ;	— as, θνήσκω ὑπὲρ σέθεν.
Over ;	Acc. as, ὑπὲρ τὸν δόμον.
Beyond ;	— as, δύναιμις ὑπὲρ ἄνθρωπον.

ὑπὲρ.

Upon ;	Dat. as, εὔδει ἀνὰ σκήπτρῳ Διὸς αἰετός.
Through ;	Acc. as, ἀνὰ ὄρη.

ἄμφι.

On account of ;	Gen. as, πίδακος ἄμφι μάχεσθον.
About ;	Gen., Dat., and Acc. as, ἄμφι πόλιος οἰκοῦσι.—ἄμφι σώματι.—ἄμφι Τροίαν.
Concerning ;	Gen. as, φάμεν ἄμφι δαιμόνων καλὰ.
On account of ;	Dat. as, ἄμφι γυναικὶ πάσχειν.

ἐπὶ.

Upon ;	Gen. as, ἐπὶ θρόνου ἐκαθέζετο.
On account of ;	Dat. as, οὐκ ἔστι σοφοῦ ἐπὶ τοῖς προγόνοις μέγα φρονῆσαι.

Upon;	<i>Dat.</i> as, ἐφ' ἱππῳ.
Near;	— as, ἐπὶ στόματι τοῦ ποταμοῦ.
To;	<i>Acc.</i> as, ἔρχεσθ' ἐπὶ δεῖπνον.
On;	— as, ἐπὶ γαίαν.

Μετά.

With;	<i>Gen.</i> as, μετὰ τέχνης.
Among;	<i>Dat.</i> as, αὐτὸς μετὰ πρώτοις πονεῖτο.
To;	<i>Acc.</i> as, Ζεὺς ἔβη μετὰ δαῖτα.
After;	— as, οἱ νόμοι μετὰ τὸν θεὸν σώζουσι τὴν πόλιν.

Παρά.

From;	<i>Gen.</i> as, οὐ παρὰ φιλαργύρου χάριν δεῖ ἐπιζητεῖν.
At;	<i>Dat.</i> as, παρ' ὀχθαίς.
Near;	<i>Acc.</i> as, βῆ παρὰ θίνα θαλάσσης.
To;	— as, παρὰ σέ ἔρχομαι.
Above;	— as, παρὰ τὰ ἄλλα ζῶα.
Against;	— as, παρὰ φύσιν.

Περί.

About;	<i>Gen., Dat., and Acc.</i> as, τί περὶ ψυχῆς ἐλέγομεν.— θώρακα περὶ τοῖς στέρνοις.—φυλακὴ περὶ τὸ σῶμα.
For;	<i>Gen.</i> as, ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ πάτρης.

Πρός.

By;	<i>Gen.</i> as, πρὸς τῶν θεῶν.
For;	— as, πρὸς σοῦ, οὐδὲ ἐμοῦ, φράσω.
From;	χρηστοῦ πρὸς ἀνδρὸς μηδὲν ὑπονόει κακὸν.
Towards;	<i>Dat.</i> as, πρὸς τῷ τέλει τοῦ βίου.
To;	<i>Acc.</i> as, ἃ δ' ἂν μάθῃ παῖς, ταῦτα σῶσασθαι φιλεῖ πρὸς γῆρας.
Against;	<i>Acc.</i> as, πρὸς κέντρα μὴ λελτίζε.

ὑπό.

Under; *Gen., Dat., and Acc.* as, ὑπὸ νόσου ἀποθανεῖν. ὑφ' ἡλίου.—ἀπαγαγὼν ὑπὸ φοίνικας.

By; *Gen.* as, ὑπὸ χρήστων ἄγομαι.

RESPONDENT PARTICLES.

Ἐπειδὴν,	{	<i>when,</i>	—	{	τηνικαῦτα,	{	<i>then.</i>
Ἡμαί,					τότε,		
Ἡμὲν,					ἡδὲ,		
Ἡμος,					τῆμος,		
Ἡνίκα,					τηνίκα,		
οὐπου,	{	<i>where,</i>	—	{	ἐκεῖ,	{	<i>there</i>
					ἐνταῦθα,		
οὐ,	{	<i>where,</i>	—	{	ἐκεῖ,	{	<i>there.</i>
					οὐ,		
Τότε,	{	<i>then,</i>	—	{	ὅτε,	{	<i>when.</i>
					ὅταν,		
					ἐπειδὴν,		
					ἡνίκα,		
Ἡ,	{	<i>as far,</i>	—	{	ταύτη,	{	<i>so far.</i>
Ἰσον,					καί,		
Καθάπερ,	{	<i>as,</i>	—	{	οὕτω,	{	<i>so.</i>
Ὡσεὶ,							
Ὡς,	{	<i>as,</i>	—	{	οὕτω,	{	<i>so.</i>
					ὡσαύτως,		
Μὲν,	{	<i>indeed,</i>	—	{	δὲ,	{	<i>but.</i>
Μὲν,					δὲ,		
Ὅμοιον,	{	<i>like,</i>	—	{	ὥστε,	{	<i>as.</i>
Ὅμοιως,					ὥσπερ,		
Πρὸς,	{	<i>before,</i>	—	{	πρὶν,	{	<i>that.</i>
Πρὶν,					ἤ,		
					πρὶν,		
Πρότερον,					πρὶν,		

ὅσσοι,	<i>as often,</i>	—	τόσσοι,	<i>so often.</i>
οὕτως,	<i>so,</i>	—	ὥς,	<i>as.</i>
ὥσπερ,	<i>as,</i>	—	{ ὥστε,	<i>so.</i>
			{ καὶ,	<i>so.</i>
			{ ὥσαύτως,	<i>thus.</i>

NOTE.—The above *order* of the Respondent Particles may be found reversed.

PROSODY.

A syllable in which a short or doubtful Vowel precedes two Consonants or a double letter, is long: as, κλᾱγγή. If in different words, it is sometimes short: as, μοῖρᾱ κραταιή; πτερδεντᾱ προσηύδα, &c.

A short syllable is often made long before a digammated Vowel: ὅς οἱ, for *Foί*;—μέλανός οἶνοιο, for *Foίνοιο*.

When three short syllables come together, it is necessary, for the sake of the metre in Heroic Measure, that one should be made long: as, ἀθάνατος, ἀθέατος, Πρῆαμίδης.

ONE VOWEL BEFORE ANOTHER.

A Vowel before another does not suffer elision, as in Latin, at the end of a word, unless an apostrophe is substituted.

A long Vowel or Diphthong is generally shortened at the end of a word (and even sometimes at the beginning), before a Vowel: as, οἶκῳ ἐν.

CONTRACTION.

A *contracted* syllable is always long: as, ὄφεις, ὄφῖς.

Two successive Vowels, naturally forming two Syllables, frequently coalesce in poetry: as, χρυσέῳ, pronounced as if χρυσῶ.

COMPOUNDS AND DERIVATIVES.

Compounds and *Derivatives* follow the law of their simples: as, τῆμῃ, ἄτῆμος; ἔφϋγον, φϋγή.

A *privative* is short: as, ἄτιμος.

Βρι, δυς, and ζα, are short: as, ζᾷθεος

INCREASE OF NOUNS.

A is short: as, σώματος. Except Nouns in αν, ᾶνος: as, Γιτάν, τιτᾶνος; and the Doric Genitive: as, Ἀτρεΐδᾱο, μουσαῶν for μουσαῖων. Except, also, κέρας (in Euripides and Anaereon), κράς, ψάρ, θώραξ, ἰέραξ, κόρδαξ, νέαξ, ράξ, σύρφαξ, Φαίαξ, φέναξ.

I is short: as, ἔρις, ἔριδος. Except words of two terminations: as, δελφιν or δελφίς, ἴνος; and Monosyllables: as, θίς, θῖνος; but Δίς, Δῖδος; θρίξ, τριχός; στίξ, στιχός; τις, τῖνός, are short. Except from the general rule, Nouns making ιθος: as, ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος; and those making ιδος, if the penult of the Nominative be long: as, κνημίς, κνημίδος. So also Nouns in ιξ, ιγος, or ικος: as, μαστίξ, -ῖγος; φοίνιξ, -ῖκος; and Monosyllables in ιψ, ιπος: as, θλίψ, -ῖπος.

Υ is short: as, πῦρ, πῦρός. Except words of two terminations: as, φόρκυν, and φόρκυς, -ῖνος: as, also, κήρυξ, -ῖκος. Γρῦψ, -ῦπος; γρῦψ, -ῦπος; βέβρυξ, -υκος, are common.

PENULTIMA OF THE TENSES OF VERBS.

The quantity of all Tenses generally remain the same as in the Tense from which they are formed: as, from κρῖνω are formed ἔκρῖνον, κρῖνομαι, ἐκρῖνόμην; from κρῖνῶ are formed κέκρῖχα, κέκρῖμαι, ἐκρῖθην.

The *Perfect* follows the quantity of the *First Future*: as, κτιῖζω, κτιῖσω, ἐκτιῖχα; φύω, φῦσω, πέφῦχα.

If the penult of the *First Future* be long by position, and not by nature, that of the Perfect is short: as, γράψω, γέγραψα.

The *Perfect Middle* follows the quantity of the *Second Aorist*: as, ἔτῳπον, τέτῳπα. Except βέβριθα, ἔρριγα, κέκραγα, κέκρηγα, μέμῡχα, πέπρωγα, πέφρωγα, τέτρηγα, &c.

The doubtful Vowels are long before $\sigma\iota$: as, $\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha\sigma\iota$, $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\tilde{\sigma}\iota$.

In the *First Aorist Participle*, the penult of the termination $\alpha\sigma\alpha$ is long.

In the *Imperative* of Verbs in $\mu\iota$, υ is short in Polysyllables: as, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\tilde{\upsilon}\theta\iota$; but *long* in Dissyllables: as, $\kappa\lambda\tilde{\upsilon}\theta\iota$.

In the *First Future*, α , ι , and υ , followed by $\sigma\omega$, are short; as, $\theta\alpha\upsilon\mu\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, $\theta\alpha\upsilon\mu\alpha\tilde{\sigma}\omega$; $\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$, $\nu\omicron\mu\tilde{\sigma}\omega$; $\kappa\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\zeta\omega$, $\kappa\lambda\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma\omega$.

But Verbs in $\alpha\omega$ pure, or $\rho\alpha\omega$, have the α of $\alpha\sigma\omega$ long: as, $\theta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\theta\epsilon\alpha\tilde{\sigma}\omega$; $\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\delta\rho\alpha\tilde{\sigma}\omega$. $\iota\sigma\omega$ and $\upsilon\sigma\omega$ are long from Verbs in ω pure: as, $\tau\acute{\iota}\omega$, $\tau\iota\tilde{\sigma}\omega$; $\iota\sigma\chi\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, $\iota\sigma\chi\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma\omega$.

QUANTITY OF THE LAST SYLLABLE.

A Vowel at the End of a Word.

Final α , ι , and υ , are *short*. Except Nouns in $\delta\alpha$, $\theta\alpha$, $\rho\alpha$, $\epsilon\alpha$, $\iota\alpha$, and Polysyllables in $\alpha\iota\alpha$: as, $\kappa\epsilon\rho\alpha\acute{\iota}\alpha$; with $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\lambda\delta\alpha$, $\lambda\delta\theta\rho\alpha$, and $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha$. Except also the following:

Duals of the First Declension: as, $\mu\acute{o}\upsilon\sigma\alpha$.

Adjectives in α pure, and $\rho\alpha$ from Masculines in $\omicron\varsigma$: as, $\delta\iota\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}\alpha$, $\acute{\eta}\mu\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha$.

Nouns in $\epsilon\iota\alpha$, from $\epsilon\upsilon\omega$; as, $\delta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\alpha$, from $\delta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\omega$.

Oxytons of the First Declension: as, $\chi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}$.

Vocatives of Proper Names in $\alpha\varsigma$: as, $\textit{A}\iota\nu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\alpha$.

The Doric α : as, $\acute{\alpha}$ $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}$, for $\acute{\eta}$ $\pi\eta\rho\acute{\eta}$.

Final ι is long in the names of letters: as, $\xi\tilde{\iota}$; with $\chi\rho\tilde{\iota}$. In the *paragoge* of Pronouns and Adverbs: as, $\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\tau\omicron\sigma\tilde{\iota}$, $\nu\upsilon\tilde{\iota}$. Except the Dative Plural: as, $\sigma\omicron\tilde{\iota}\sigma\iota$. The Attic ι , for, α , ϵ , or $\omicron$, is also long: as, $\tau\alpha\upsilon\tau\tilde{\iota}$ for $\tau\alpha\tilde{\upsilon}\tau\alpha$; $\omicron\delta\tilde{\iota}$ for $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\epsilon$; $\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\tilde{\iota}$ for $\tau\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\tau\omicron$.

Final υ is long in the Imperfect and Second Aorist of Verbs in $\upsilon\mu\iota$: as, $\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\tilde{\nu}\upsilon$;—in the names of letters: as, $\mu\tilde{\upsilon}$; with $\gamma\rho\tilde{\upsilon}$; $\tilde{\upsilon}$ is common.

Final *αν*, *ιν*, and *ουν* are short. But *αν* is long in words circumflexed : as, *Πᾶν*.

Oxytons masculine : as, *Τιτάν*

These Adverbs : *ἄγαν*, *εὖαν*, *λίαν*, *πέραν*.

The Accusative of the First Declension, whose Nominative is long : as, *Αἰνεΐαν*, *φιλῆαν*.

Ιν is long in words of two terminations : as, *δελφῖν* and *δελφίς* ; in *ἡμῖν* and *ὕμῖν*, when circumflexed ; *τῖν*, Dor. for *σοῖ* ; and *κόνιν*. *Πρὶν* is sometimes long in Homer.

Nouns in *ιν*, *ινος*, are long : as, *ρήγμῖν*.

Υν is long in words of two terminations : as, *φόρχυν* and *φόρχυς*.

In Accusatives from *υς* long : as, *δφρῶν* ; with *νῶν*.

In the Imperfect and Second Aorist of Verbs in *υμι* : as, *εἰδείκνυν*, *ἔφυν*.

Αρ and *υρ* final, are short. But *γάρ* and *αὐτάρ* are sometimes long in Homer ; and *πῶρ* is long.

Ας, *ις*, and *υς* final, are short. But *ας* is long in the Nominatives of Participles : as, *τύφας* ; and in all cases of the First Declension : as, *ταμίας*, *φιλίας*, *μούσας* ; it is long in the Accusatives Plural in *ας*, from the long *α* in the Accusative Singular of Nouns in *ευς* ; and finally Nouns in *ας*, *αντος* : as, *Αίας* ; with *τάλας*.

Ις is long in Nouns of two terminations : as, *δελφῖς* and *δελφῖν* ; and in Nouns increasing long : as, *κνημῖς*, *ὄρνις* ; and *κίς*, *κίος*.

Υς is long in words of two terminations : as, *φόρχυς* and *φόρχυν* ; in Monosyllables : as, *μῶς* ; with *χώμυς*. Oxytons making the Genitive in *ος* pure, have the *υς* of the Nominative long : as, *πληθὺς* ; *ιχθὺς* is common. We find *υς* long also in Verbs in *υμι* : as, *εἰδείκνυς*.

ACCENTS.

The *Acute* (´) is used on the last syllable, the penultima, or the antepenultima.

The *Grave* (`) is used on the last syllable only; but when that syllable is the last of a sentence, or followed by an enclitic, the *Acute* is used.

The *Circumflex* (˘) is used on the last or the penultima.

The *Acute* and the *Grave* are put either on long or short syllables; the *Circumflex* on syllables long by nature, and never on the penultima, unless the last syllable is short. No word has more than one Accent, unless an Enclitic follows.

Enclitics throw their accent on the preceding word, when the antepenult is acuted, or the penult circumflexed: as, ἄνθρωπός ἐστι; σῶμά ἐστι.

Ten words are without Accents, called *Atonics*: ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ, εἰ, εἰς, ἐν, ἐξ (or ἐκ), οὐ, (οὐκ or οὐχ), ὡς.

RULES OF ACCENTS.

Monosyllables, if not contracted, are acuted: as, ὅς, ποῦς, χεῖρ.

Monosyllables of the Third Declension accent the last syllable of the Genitives and Datives, but the penultima of other cases: as, S. χεῖρ, χειρὸς, χειρὶ, χεῖρα. D. χεῖρε, χειροῖν. P. χεῖρες, χειρῶν, χερσὶ, χεῖρας.

Dissyllables, if the first be long, and the last short, circumflex the former; as, μοῦσα; in other cases, they acute the former: as, μούσης, λόγος, λόγου.

Polysyllables, if the last syllable be short, acute the antepenultima: as, ἄνθρωπος; if long, the penultima: as, ἀνθρώπου.

EXCEPTIONS WITH THE LAST SYLLABLE SHORT.

1. Participles Perfect Passive: as, τετυμμένος.
2. Verbals in εος and εον: as, γραπτέος, γραπτέον.
3. The increasing cases of Oxytons: as, λαμπάς, λαμπάδος; τυπεῖς, τυπέντους; as the Accent of the Nominative is generally preserved in all the cases, on the corresponding syllable.
4. Many Derivatives: as, παιδίον, ἐναντίος.
5. Compounds of βάλλω, πολέω, χέω, if not with a Preposition: as, ἐκβύλλος.
6. Compounds of τίκτω, κτείνω, τρέφω, and δέχομαι, with a Noun, if they have an *Active* signification: as, πρωτοτόκος; *she who produces her first child*: ξιφοκτόνος; *he who kills with a sword*: μητροκτόνος; *a matricide*: λαοτρόφος, *he who feeds the people*. If they have a *Passive* signification, they follow the general rule: as, πρωτότοκος; *the first-born child*: ξιφόκτονος; *he who is killed with a sword*: μητρόκτονος; *he who is killed by his mother*: λαότροφος; *he who is fed by the people*.
7. Compounds of Perfects Middle with Nouns and Adjectives: as, ἀστρολόγος, οἰκονόμος, παμφάγος.
8. Many other Compounds retain the Accents which they had in their simple state: as, αὐτόφι, οὐρανόθεν, κατεῖχον, συνῆλθον.

So also, Prepositions which preserve their final Vowel in composition: as, ἀπόδος, ἐπίσχεις.

EXCEPTIONS WITH THE LAST SYLLABLE LONG.

The Attic mode of keeping the Accent on the antepenultima in *Μενέλεως* for *Μενέλαος*; *λέξεως* for *λέξεος*; or the Ionic Genitive: as, *Πηληϊάδεω*; or the Compounds of *γέλως*: as, *φιλόγελως*, can scarcely be called exceptions, as

the last two syllables were, in pronunciation, contracted into one.

Αι and *οι* final, are considered as short in Accentuation: as, *μουσαι*, *ἄνθρωποι*. Except Optatives: as, *φιλήσαι*, *τετύφοι*; Infinitives of the Perfect in all Voices, of the Second Aorist Middle, and of the Present of Verbs in *μι*: as, *τετυφέναι*, *τετύφθαι*, *τετυπέναι*; *τυπέσθαι*; *ἰσταναι*.

The Genitive Plural of the First Declension circumflexes the last syllable: as, *μουσῶν*. Except Adjectives of the First Declension, whose Masculine is of the second; as, *ἅγιος*, *ἁγίων*, *ἁγία*, *ἁγίων*; with *ἐτησίων*, *χλούνων*, and *χρήστων*.

Oxytons of the First and Second Declension, circumflex the Genitives and Datives: as,

Sing. *τιμή*, *τιμῆς*, *τιμῇ*, *τιμῇν*, *τιμῇ*.

Dual. *τιμά*, *τιμαῖν*.

Plural. *τιμαί*, *τιμῶν*, *τιμαῖς*, *τιμάς*, *τιμαί*.

Vocatives Singular in *ευ* and *οι* are circumflexed: as, *βασιλεῦ*, *αἰδοῦ*.

Pronouns are *Oxytons*, except *οὗτος*, *ἐκεῖνος*, *δεῖνα*, and those in *τερος*: as, *ἡμέτερος*.

The *Imperatives*, *ἐλθε*, *εἰπέ*, *εὔρε*, *ἰδε*, and *λαβε*, are accented on the last, to be distinguished from the Second Aorist Indicative.

The *Prepositions*, placed after their case, throw back their Accent: as, *θεοῦ ἀπο*. Except *ἀνά* and *διά*, to distinguish them from *ἄνα*, the Vocative of *ἄναξ*; and from *Δία*, the Accusative of *Ζεὺς* or *Δίς*. *Oxytons*, undeclined, lose their Accents when the final Vowel suffers Elision: as, *ἀλλ' ἄγε*, *παρ' ἐμοῦ*. Those that are declined, throw an Acute on the penult: as, *πολλ' ἐπὶ*, *δεῖν' ἔπαθον*.

Contractions are circumflexed, if the former of the

two syllables to be contracted is acuted: as, νόος, νοῦς; φιλέομεν, φιλοῦμεν; otherwise they retain the Acute: as, φίλεε, φίλει; ἑσταῶς, ἐστῶς.

ENCLITICS.

The oblique cases of the Pronouns: τίς, τι, indefinite, in all its cases.

Verbs, εἰμι and φημι, in the Present Indicative, except the Second Person Singular.

Adverbs, πη, που, πω, πως, ποθεν, ποτε, when not used interrogatively.

Conjunctions, γέ, τέ, κέ, κέν, θήν, νῦν, πέρ, ῥά, τοι, and ὅτε, after Accusatives of motion: as, οἰκόνδε.

Enclitics lose their Accent in the beginning of a clause, and when they are emphatical, or followed by another Enclitic.

Enclitic Monosyllables lose their Accent after a word acuted on the penultima: as, λόγος μου; but Dissyllables retain it: as, λόγος ἐστὶ; else the Accent would be on the præantepenultima. So οὖν τινός.

The Pronouns preserve their Accent after Prepositions, and after ἔνεκα or ἦ: as, διὰ σέ. Ἐστὶ accents its first syllable, if it begins a sentence, is emphatical, or follows ἀλλ', εἰ, καί, οὐκ, ὥς, or τοῦτ'; as, οὐκ ἔστι.

Difference in Accentuation serves to mark difference in signification, and has on some occasions given precision to the language, and even determined the ambiguous meaning of a law. Of this distinction a few instances may be given:—

ἄγων, *leading.*

ἀγών, *a contest.*

ἄληθες, *truly.*

ἀληθές, *true.*

ἄλλα, *other things.*

ἀλλὰ, *but.*

ἄπλοος, *unnavigable.*

ἀπλοός, *simple.*

ἄρα, <i>then.</i>	ἄρα, <i>an interrog. particle—ἀρὰ,</i>
βίος, <i>life.</i>	βίως, <i>a boiv.</i> [a prayer.]
δίδομεν, <i>we give.</i>	διδόμεν, <i>to give.</i>
δόκος, <i>opinion.</i>	δοκός, <i>a beam.</i>
εἶσι, <i>he goes.</i>	εἰσὶ, <i>they are.</i>
ἐνι, <i>he is in.</i>	ἐνι, <i>in.</i>
ἐχθρα, <i>enmity.</i>	ἐχθρά, <i>hostile.</i>
ζῶον, <i>an animal.</i>	ζῶον, <i>living.</i>
θεά, <i>a sight.</i>	θεὰ, <i>a goddess.</i>
θέων, <i>running.</i>	θεῶν, <i>of gods.</i>
ἶον, <i>a violet.</i>	ἶδν, <i>going.</i>
κάλως, <i>a cable.</i>	καλῶς, <i>well.</i>
λάος, <i>a stone.</i>	λαός, <i>a people.</i>
λεύκη, <i>a poplar.</i>	λευκή, <i>white.</i>
μόνη, <i>alone.</i>	μονή, <i>a mansion.</i>
μύριοι, <i>ten thousand.</i>	μυρίοι, <i>innumerable.</i>
νέος, <i>new.</i>	νεός, <i>a field.</i>
νόμος, <i>a law.</i>	νομός, <i>a pasture.</i>
δμως, <i>yet.</i>	ὁμῶς, <i>together.</i>
πείθω, <i>I advise.</i>	πειθῶ, <i>persuasion.</i>
πόνηρος, <i>laborious.</i>	πονηρὸς, <i>wicked.</i>
τρόχος, <i>a course.</i>	τροχός, <i>a wheel.</i>
ῶμος, <i>a shoulder.</i>	ὠμὸς, <i>cruel.</i>

DIALECTS.

THE ATTIC

Loves Contractions: as, *φιλῶ* for *φιλέω*, *ᾔδειν* for *εἶδεν*.

Its favourite letter is *ω*, which it uses for *ο*.

It changes Long into Short, and Short into Long Syllables: as, *λεῶς* for *λαός*.

In *Nouns*, it changes *ο*, *οι*, and *ου*, of the Second Declension into *ω*: as, N. V. *λεῶς*. G. *λεῶ*. D. *λεῶ*. A. *λεῶν*, &c.

It changes *εισ* into *ης*: as, *ἱππῆς* for *ἱππεῖς*.

It makes the Vocative like the Nominative: as, *ὦ πάτερ*, *ὦ φίλος*.—SOPH.

In some Nouns it makes the Accusative in *ω*, instead of *ων*, *ωα*, or *ωνα*: as, *λαγῶ*, *Μίνω*, *Ποσειδῶ*, for *λαγῶν*, *Μίνωα*, *Ποσειδῶνα*.

It changes the Genitive *εος* into *εως*: as, *βασιλέως* for *βασιλέος*.

In *Verbs*, it changes the Augment *ε* into *η*, in *ἡβουλόμην*, *ἡδυνάμην*, *ἡμελλον*.

It changes *ει* into *η*: as, *ᾔδειν* for *εἶδεν*.

It adds a syllable to the Temporal Augment: as, *ὄραω*, *ἑώραον*, for *ὠραον*; *εἶκω*, *ἔοικα*, for *οἶκα*.

It adds *θα* to the Second Person in *σ*: as, *ᾔσθα* for *ᾔς*; *οἶδασθα*, by Syncope, *οἶσθα* for *οἶδας*.

It changes *λε* and *με* of the Perfect into *ει*: as, *εἴληφα* for *λέληφα*; *εἵμαρμαι* for *μέμαρμαι*; *εἵλεγμαι* for *λέλεγμαι*.

It drops the Reduplication in Verbs beginning with two Consonants: as, *ἐβλάστηκα* for *βεβλάστηκα*.

It repeats the first two letters of the Present before the Augment of Verbs beginning with *α*, *ε*, *ο*: as, *ὀλέω*, *ᾠλεκα*, *ὀλώλεκα*.

It forms the First Future and Perfect of Verbs in ω : as, from $\epsilon\omega$; thus, $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega$, $\theta\epsilon\lambda\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$, $\tau\epsilon\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\chi\alpha$, as if from $\theta\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$.

It drops σ in the First Future : as, $\nu\omicron\mu\iota\tilde{\omega}$, circumflexed, for $\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$; $\kappa\omicron\rho\epsilon\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ for $\kappa\omicron\rho\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\epsilon\iota$.

It changes ϵ , in the penultima of the Perfect Active, into υ : as, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\rho\omicron\phi\alpha$ from $\sigma\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\phi\omega$; $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron\chi\alpha$ for $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\chi\alpha$.

It forms the Pluperfect Singular in η , $\eta\varsigma$, η .

It changes $\epsilon\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\upsilon$ and $\alpha\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\upsilon$, in the Third Person Plural Imperative, into $\omicron\upsilon\tau\omega\upsilon$ and $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omega\upsilon$: as, $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu\tau\omicron\upsilon$ for $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\upsilon$; $\tau\upsilon\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\omega\upsilon$ for $\tau\upsilon\phi\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\upsilon$; and $\sigma\theta\omega\sigma\alpha\upsilon$ into $\sigma\theta\omega\upsilon$: as, $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\omega\upsilon$ for $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\omega\sigma\alpha\upsilon$.

It makes the Optative of Contracts in $\eta\upsilon$; as, $\phi\iota\lambda\omicron\acute{\iota}\eta\upsilon$ for $\phi\iota\lambda\omicron\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$.

It changes μ before $\mu\alpha\iota$ in the Perfect Passive of the Fourth Conjugation into σ : as, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ for $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\iota$.

THE IONIC

Loves a concourse of Vowels : as, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\iota$ for $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\eta$; $\sigma\epsilon\lambda\eta\alpha\acute{\iota}\eta$ for $\sigma\epsilon\lambda\acute{\eta}\nu\eta$.

Its favourite letter is η , which it uses for α and ϵ .

It puts soft Mutes for aspirate, and aspirate for soft : as, $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\theta\alpha\tilde{\upsilon}\tau\alpha$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\alpha\tilde{\upsilon}\theta\alpha$; $\kappa\iota\theta\tilde{\omega}\nu$ for $\chi\iota\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$.

It prefixes and inserts ϵ : as, $\acute{\epsilon}\tilde{\omega}\nu$ for $\tilde{\omega}\nu$; $\pi\omicron\iota\eta\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega\upsilon$ for $\pi\omicron\iota\eta\tau\tilde{\omega}\nu$; $\delta\epsilon\sigma\pi\acute{\omicron}\tau\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$ for $\delta\epsilon\sigma\pi\acute{\omicron}\tau\alpha\varsigma$.

It inserts ι : as, $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\alpha$ for $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$; and, instead of subscribing, adds it : as, $\theta\rho\acute{\eta}\acute{\iota}\chi\epsilon\varsigma$ for $\theta\rho\acute{\alpha}\chi\epsilon\varsigma$; $\rho\acute{\eta}\acute{\iota}\delta\iota\omicron\varsigma$ for $\rho\acute{\alpha}\delta\iota\omicron\varsigma$.

In Nouns of the First Declension, it changes the Genitive $\omicron\upsilon$ into $\epsilon\omega$: as, $\pi\omicron\iota\eta\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ for $\pi\omicron\iota\eta\tau\tilde{\omicron}\tilde{\upsilon}$.

It changes the Dative Plural into $\eta\varsigma$ and $\eta\sigma\iota$: as, $\delta\epsilon\iota\upsilon\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$, $\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\tilde{\eta}\sigma\iota$, for $-\alpha\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $-\alpha\acute{\iota}\varsigma$.

In the Second Declension it adds ι to the Dative Plural : as, $\tau\omicron\acute{\iota}\sigma\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\omicron\iota\sigma\iota$ for $\tau\omicron\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\omicron\iota\varsigma$.

In the third, it changes ϵ into η : as, $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\tilde{\eta}\omicron\varsigma$ for $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\varsigma$.

It terminates the Accusative of Contracts in ω and $\omega\varsigma$, in $\sigma\upsilon\nu$: as, $\alpha\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\upsilon\nu$ for $\alpha\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\omicron}\alpha$.

In *Verbs*, it omits the Augment : as, $\beta\eta$ for $\epsilon\beta\eta$.

It prefixes an unusual Reduplication : as, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\chi\alpha\mu\omicron\nu$ for $\epsilon\chi\alpha\mu\omicron\nu$; $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\alpha\theta\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\omega$ for $\lambda\alpha\theta\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\omega$.

It terminates the Imperfect and Aorists in $\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$; as, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\text{-}\tau\epsilon\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$, $\tau\upsilon\psi\alpha\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$, for $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\omicron\nu$, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\psi\alpha$.

It adds $\sigma\iota$ to the Third Person Subjunctive : as, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\eta\sigma\iota$ for $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\eta$.

It changes $\epsilon\iota\nu$, $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\epsilon\iota$ of the Pluperfect, into $\epsilon\alpha$, $\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, $\epsilon\epsilon$, &c. ; as, $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\epsilon\alpha$, $\alpha\varsigma$, &c.

It forms the Third Person Plural of the Passive in $\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ and $\alpha\tau\omicron$: as, $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ for $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\nu\tau\alpha\iota$; $\epsilon\tau\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\omicron$ for $\epsilon\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\nu\tau\omicron$; $\epsilon\alpha\tau\omicron$ for $\eta\nu\tau\omicron$.

It resumes in the Perfect, the Consonant of the Active : as, $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ for $\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\mu\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\iota$ $\epsilon\iota\sigma\acute{\iota}$.

It changes σ into the Consonant of the Second Aorist : as, $\pi\epsilon\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\delta\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ for $\pi\epsilon\phi\rho\alpha\sigma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\iota$ $\epsilon\iota\sigma\acute{\iota}$.

THE DORIC

Loves a broad pronunciation ; its favourite letter is α , which it uses for ϵ , η , $\omicron$, ω , and $\upsilon\upsilon$.

It changes ζ into $\sigma\delta$: as, $\delta\sigma\delta\omega$ for $\delta\zeta\omega$.

In *Nouns*, in the First Declension, it changes $\omicron\upsilon$ of the Genitive into α : as, $\acute{\alpha}\tau\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha$ for $\acute{\alpha}\tau\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\upsilon$.

In the Second Declension, it changes $\omicron\upsilon$ of the Genitive into ω : as, $\theta\epsilon\acute{\omega}$ for $\theta\epsilon\omicron\upsilon$; and $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, of the Accusative Plural, into $\omicron\varsigma$ and $\omega\varsigma$: as, $\theta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ for $\theta\epsilon\omicron\upsilon\delta\varsigma$; $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\acute{\omega}\pi\omega\varsigma$ for $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\acute{\omega}\pi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$.

In the Third Declension, it changes $\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ of the Genitive into $\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$: as, $\chi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ for $\chi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$.

In *Verbs*, it forms the Second Person Singular of the Present in $\epsilon\varsigma$: as, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ for $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon\iota\varsigma$.

It changes $\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$ of the First, and $\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$ of the Third,

Person Plural, into *ομες* and *οντι* : as, *λέγομες*, *λέγοντι*, for *λέγομεν*, *λέγουσι*.

It forms the Infinitive in *μεν* and *μεναι* : as, *τυπτέμεν* and *τυπτέμεναι*, for *τύπτειν*.

It forms the Feminine of Participles in *οισα*, *ευσα*, and *ωσα* ; as, *τύπτοισα*, *τύπτευσα*, and *τύπτωσα*, for *τύπτουσα*.

It forms the First Aorist Participle in *αις*, *αισα*, *αιν* : as, *τυψ-αις*, *-αισα*, *-αιν*, for *τυψας*, *-ασα*, *-αν*.

In the Passive, it forms the First Person Dual in *εσθον*, and Plural in *εσθα* : as, *τυπτόμ-εσθον*, *-εσθα*, for *τυπτόμεθον*, *-εθα*.

It changes *ου* of the Second Person into *ευ* : as, *τυπτευ* for *τύπτου*.

In the Middle, it circumflexes the First Future : as, *τυφοῦμαι* for *τύφομαι*, as in the Active, *τυφῶ* for *τύψω*.

It forms the First Person Singular of the Future in *ευμαι*, and the Third Plural in *ευνται* : as, *τυφεῦμαι*, *τυφ-εῦνται*.

THE ÆOLIC

Changes the aspirate into the soft breathing : as, *ἡμέρα* for *ήμερα*.

It draws back the Accent : as, *ἔγω* for *ἐγὼ* ; *φημι* for *φημί* ; *ἀγαθος* for *ἀγαθός* ; and circumflexes acuted Monosyllables : as, *Ζεῦς* for *Ζεύς*.

It changes *η* into *ει* : as, *τίθειμι* for *τίθημι*.

It puts *θα* for *θεν* : as, *ὀπισθα* for *ὀπισθεν*.

It resolves Diphthongs : as, *πάϊς* for *παῖς*.

In *Nouns* of the First Declension, it changes *ου* into *ωο* : as, *ἄϊδωο* for *ἄϊδου*.

It changes *ων* of the Genitive Plural into *ων*, and *ας*, of the Accusative, into *αις* : as, *μουσάων*, *μούσαις*, for *μουσῶν*, *μούσας*.

In the Third Declension, it changes the Accusative of

Contracts, in ω and $\omega\varsigma$, into $\omega\nu$: as, $\alpha\iota\delta\tilde{\omega}\nu$ for $\alpha\iota\delta\acute{o}\alpha$; and the Genitive $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ into $\omega\varsigma$.

It forms the Third Person Plural of the Imperfect and Aorists of the Indicative and Optative in $\sigma\alpha\nu$: as, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\omicron\sigma\alpha\nu$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\omicron\nu$.

It changes the Infinitive in $\alpha\nu$ and $\omicron\nu\nu$ into $\alpha\iota\varsigma$ and $\omicron\iota\varsigma$: as, $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\alpha\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$ for $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\tilde{\alpha}\nu$; $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\omicron\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$ for $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\omicron\tilde{\nu}$.

It changes $\epsilon\iota\nu$ of the Infinitive into $\eta\nu$: as, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\eta\nu$ for $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon\iota\nu$.

In the Passive, it changes $\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$ into $\mu\epsilon\theta\epsilon$ and $\mu\epsilon\theta\epsilon\nu$: as, $\nu\pi\tau\acute{o}\mu\epsilon\theta\epsilon$ and $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{o}\mu\epsilon\theta\epsilon\nu$, for $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{o}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$.

THE POETS

Have several peculiarities of Inflection.

They use all Dialects; but not indiscriminately, as will be seen in the perusal of the best models in each species of Poetry. In general, they adopt the most ancient forms, as remote from the common Dialect.

They lengthen short Syllables, by doubling the Consonants: as, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$; by changing a short Vowel into a Diphthong: as, $\epsilon\iota\nu$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\nu$; $\mu\omicron\upsilon\tilde{\nu}\omicron\varsigma$ for $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$; $\epsilon\iota\lambda\eta\lambda\omicron\upsilon\theta\mu\epsilon\nu$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\lambda\acute{o}\theta\alpha\mu\epsilon\nu$; or by ν final: as, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\iota\nu\ \phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron\nu$.

They add Syllables; as, $\varphi\acute{o}\omega\varsigma$ for $\varphi\acute{\omega}\varsigma$; $\acute{\omicron}\rho\acute{\alpha}\alpha\nu$ for $\acute{\omicron}\rho\tilde{\alpha}\nu$; $\sigma\alpha\omega\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$ for $\sigma\acute{\omega}\sigma\epsilon\iota\nu$.

They drop short Vowels in Pronunciation, to diminish the number of Syllables: as, $\delta\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega$ for $\delta\alpha\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega$; $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\nu\tau\omicron$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\tau\omicron$.

They drop Syllables: as, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\varphi\iota$ for $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\varphi\iota\tau\omicron\nu$; $\chi\rho\tilde{\iota}$ for $\chi\rho\acute{\iota}\mu\omicron\nu\omicron$; $\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\alpha$ for $\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\alpha\rho\omicron\nu$; $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha$ for $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\sigma\alpha\iota$; $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\omega$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\acute{\alpha}\omega\sigma\epsilon$, &c.

In *Nouns*, they form the Genitive and Dative in $\varphi\iota$: as, $\kappa\epsilon\varphi\alpha\lambda\tilde{\eta}\varphi\iota$ from $\kappa\epsilon\varphi\alpha\lambda\tilde{\eta}$; $\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\tau\acute{o}\varphi\iota$ from $\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$; $\acute{\omicron}\chi\epsilon\sigma\varphi\iota$ from $\acute{\omicron}\chi\omicron\varsigma$; $\nu\alpha\tilde{\upsilon}\varphi\iota$ for $\nu\alpha\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma\iota$. So $\alpha\tilde{\upsilon}\tau\acute{o}\varphi\iota$ for $\alpha\tilde{\upsilon}\tau\alpha\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$.

In the Second Declension, they change the Genitive $\omicron\upsilon$

into *οιο* : as, *πολέμοιο χαχοῖο* for *πολέμου χαχοῦ* (HOM.), and *οιν* in the Dual, into *οιῖν* : as, *λόγοιῖν* for *λόγοιν*.

In the Third Declension they form the Dative Plural by adding *ι* or *σι* to the Nominative Plural : as, *παῖς*, *παῖδες*, *παῖδεσι*, or *παῖδεσσι*.

They form several Verbs of a peculiar termination; in *θω*, *χω*, *ρω*, *σγω*, *σθω*, *σπω*, *σχω*, *ξω*, *ειω*, *εινω*, *χω*, *οιαω*, *ουω*, and *ωω* ; as, *βεβρώθω*, *ἴξω*, &c. So *οἶσω* from *οἶω* ; *ὄρσω* from *ὄρω*, &c.

They have Particles peculiar to themselves : as, *αἶμαι*, *δῆθα*, *ἐκητι*, *ἦμος*, *μέσφα*, *νέρθε*, *ὄχα*, *κὲ*, *ρὰ*, &c.

DIGAMMA.

THE old Dialects of Greece admitted few or no Aspirates. The Digamma was calculated to prevent the *hiatus* which the concurrence of Vowels would produce. Aspirates were afterwards introduced into all the Dialects, except the Æolic, which adhered to the Digamma; hence, it has preserved the name of the Æolic. It has also, with great propriety, been called the Homeric Digamma: that great poet adopted the original forms of the Æolic and Ionic Dialects, which threw a majestic air of antiquity on his poetry. This ancient form Homer dignifies by the appellation of the language of the Gods. Virgil, and among the moderns, Tasso and Milton, successfully imitated that practice, by the introduction of antiquated expressions, which removed their language from the common idiom, and cast a venerable gloom of solemnity on their style. To that principle may, in a great measure, be attributed the use of the Digamma by Homer.

The use of the Digamma having been insensibly abolished by the introduction of Aspirates, the transcribers of the works of Homer neglected to mark it; and at length the vestiges of its existence were confined to a few ancient inscriptions. The harmonious ear of the Poet has led him sedulously to avoid every *hiatus* of Vowels; but the absence of the Digamma made him inharmonious and defective. To remove

in some degree this difficulty, his Commentators interposed the final ν , or the Particles, γ' , δ' , τ' ; but these could be only partially adopted, and were far from exhibiting the Poet in all the charms of his original style. Numberless passages remained in their naked deformity, and exercised the conjectural sagacity of Grammarians and Commentators. Thus, in the Verse in the opening of the Iliad, *Ἡρώων αὐτοὺς δὲ ἐλῶρια τεῦχε χύνεσσιν*—aware of the inharmonious effect of the concurrence of the two ϵ , they cut off the former. The quantity of the latter created another difficulty. Some doubled the λ , and others asserted that ϵ was lengthened before the liquid: but there were passages to which even these and similar expedients were inapplicable. A successful effort was made by the great Bentley to remove these embarrassments. The restoration of the Digamma has at length vindicated the Poet, and displayed the harmonious beauties of his original versification. To give the learner some clue to guide him through these intricacies, an alphabetical table is added of the words in Homer, which, either constantly or generally admit the Digamma in the initial Vowel.

A.

ἄγω	ἄλωμι.	ἄρη.
ἄγνυμι.	ἄνδξ.	ἄριστον.
ἄδω.	ἀνδάνω.	ἄρνες.
ἄλγμι.	ἄραιός.	ἄστν.
ἄλις.	ἄρδω.	

E.

ἐ.	ἔθνος.	εἴχοσι.
ἔαρ.	εἰδέω.	εἴκω.
ἔδνον.	εἴδω.	εἴλαρ.
ἔθειρα.	εἴδωλον.	εἰλέω.
ἔθεν.	εἴκελος.	εἰλύω.

εἰλυφάω.	ἐλίχωπες.	ἐργον.
εἶλω.	ἐλίσσω.	ἐργω.
εἶμα.	ἐλος.	ἐρδω.
εἶργω.	ἐλπίς.	ἐρήρης.
εἶρω.	ἐλπω.	ἐρῶ.
εἶσχω.	ἐλω.	ἐρύω.
ἐκαθεν.	ἐλωρ.	ἐσθής.
ἐκάς.	ἐλώριον.	ἐσθος.
ἐκαστος.	ἐνετοι.	ἐσπερος
ἐκατος.	ἐννυμι.	ἐστία.
ἐκηλος.	ἐοικα.	ἐταρος.
ἐκητι.	ἐός.	ἐτης.
ἐκυρός.	ἐπος.	ἐτος.
ἐκών.	ἐπω.	ἐτώσιος.
ἐλεός.	ἐργμα.	ἐω.
ἐλιχες.	ἐργνύω.	

H.

ἡδύς.	ἡχα.	ἡρη.
ἡδω.	ἡνοψ.	ἡρίον.
ἡθος.	ἡρ.	ἡχη.
ἡϊός.	ἡρα.	

I.

ιάχη.	ινίον.	ιστωρ.
ιάχω.	ιον.	ισχύς.
ἰδρίς.	ιονθάς.	ιτέα.
ἱεμαι.	ἱρίς.	ἱτυς.
ἱελος.	ἱς.	ἱφι.
ιχμάς.	ἱσημι.	ἱφιος.
ἱλιος.	ἱσος.	ιωή.
ἱνες.	ἱσχω.	ιωπή.
	ἱστή.	

Θ.

θαρες.

οἶνος.

οὖλος.

οἶδμα.

δς.

οὔρον.

οἶκος.

οὔ.

δψ.

οὐλαμός.

Ω.

ὦλξ.

ὦς.

The Latin Dialects naturally adopted the Æolic Digamma, which it expressed generally by V, as will be seen in the following list :—

ἀγομαι, *vagor*.Ἑστία, *Vesta*.αἰών, *ævum*.ἔτος, *vetus*.ἀλώπηξ, *vulpes*.ἦρ, *ver*.Ἀορνός, *Avernus*.ἔξος, *viscus*.Ἀχαιός, *Achivus*.ἶον, *viola*.ἄω, *aveo*.ἶς, *vis*.βιόω, *vivo*.ἶω, *ivi*.βόες, *boves*.κᾶω, *cavo*.δίος, *divus*.κεραός, *cervus*.εἶδέω, *video*.κλεῖς, *clavis*.εἴκατι, *viginti*.κόρος, *corvus*.ἔλω, *volvo*.λαιός, *lævus*.ἔμω, *vomo*.λαρῇ, *larva*.ἐνδίκω, *vindico*.λεῖος, *levis*.ἐνετοί, *veneti*.λούω, *lavo*.ἐντερος, *venter*.λύω, *solvo*.ἔρχω, *vergo*.μάλη, *malva*.ἔρος, *servus*.μάορος, *Mavors*.ἔρω, *verto*.μᾶω, *moveo*.ἔσθης, *vestis*.ναῖος, *navus*.ἐσπέρα, *vespera*.ναῦς, *navis*.

νέος, <i>novus</i> .	παῦρος, <i>parvus</i> .
νικῶ, <i>vincō</i> .	πρίω, <i>privo</i> .
οἶκος, <i>vīcus</i> .	ρίω, <i>rivus</i> .
οἶνος, <i>vinum</i> .	σκαίδς, <i>sævus</i> .
ὄϊς, <i>ovīs</i> .	ταῶς, <i>pavo</i> .
ὄλω, <i>volvo</i> .	ὄλη, <i>sylva</i> .
ὄχλος, <i>vulgus</i> .	ὤω, <i>uvesco</i> .
ὄω, <i>ovoco</i> .	ὠδν, <i>ovum</i> .

Sometimes the Digamma is represented by other letters, among which we meet B: as, δύω, *dubium*; ῥώω, *robur*; ὕω, *uber*.

C: as, ἕτερα, *cetera*.

F: as, ἀγορά, *forum*; ὄμιλος, *famulus*; ἀλλός, *felis*; ἵνες, *funes*; ὤω, *fluo*.

R: as, βοή, *Boreas*; εὖω, *uro*; ἱλαος, *hilaris*; μύαξ, *murex*; μουσάων, *musarum*; νυδς, *nurus*, &c.

In English, the Digamma has become W: as, νέος, *new*; *vinum*, wine; *fistula*, whistle; *vespa*, wasp; *via*, way. It is pronounced without being written in the word *one*.

V: as, ναός, *nave*, &c.

FINIS.

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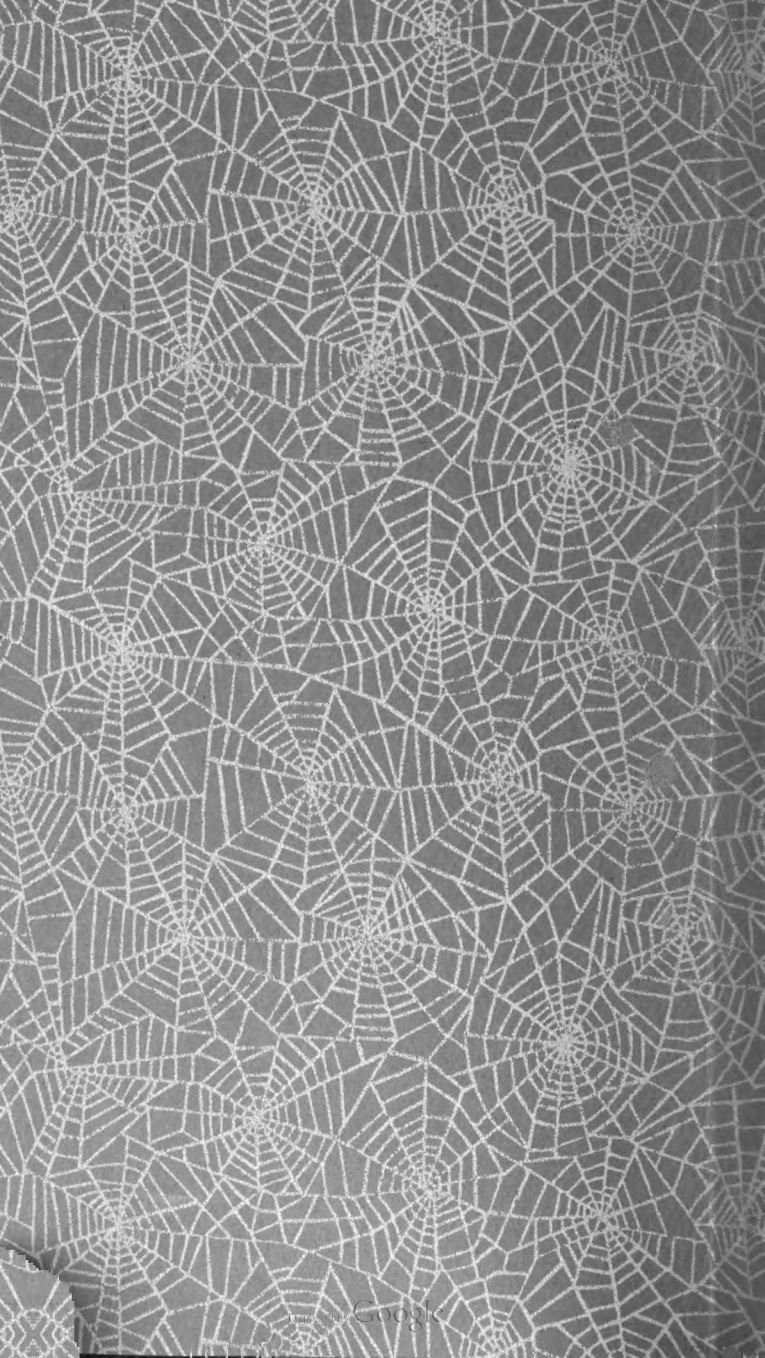
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